

# TUC backs the £6 pay rise limit by 2-1 majority

Trades Union Congress at 6,945,000 votes to 3,375,000, a majority of 3,570,000. After the vote of more than two to one, some of the unions that opposed the proposed pay rise the pay curb policy gave clear indications they would abide by it.

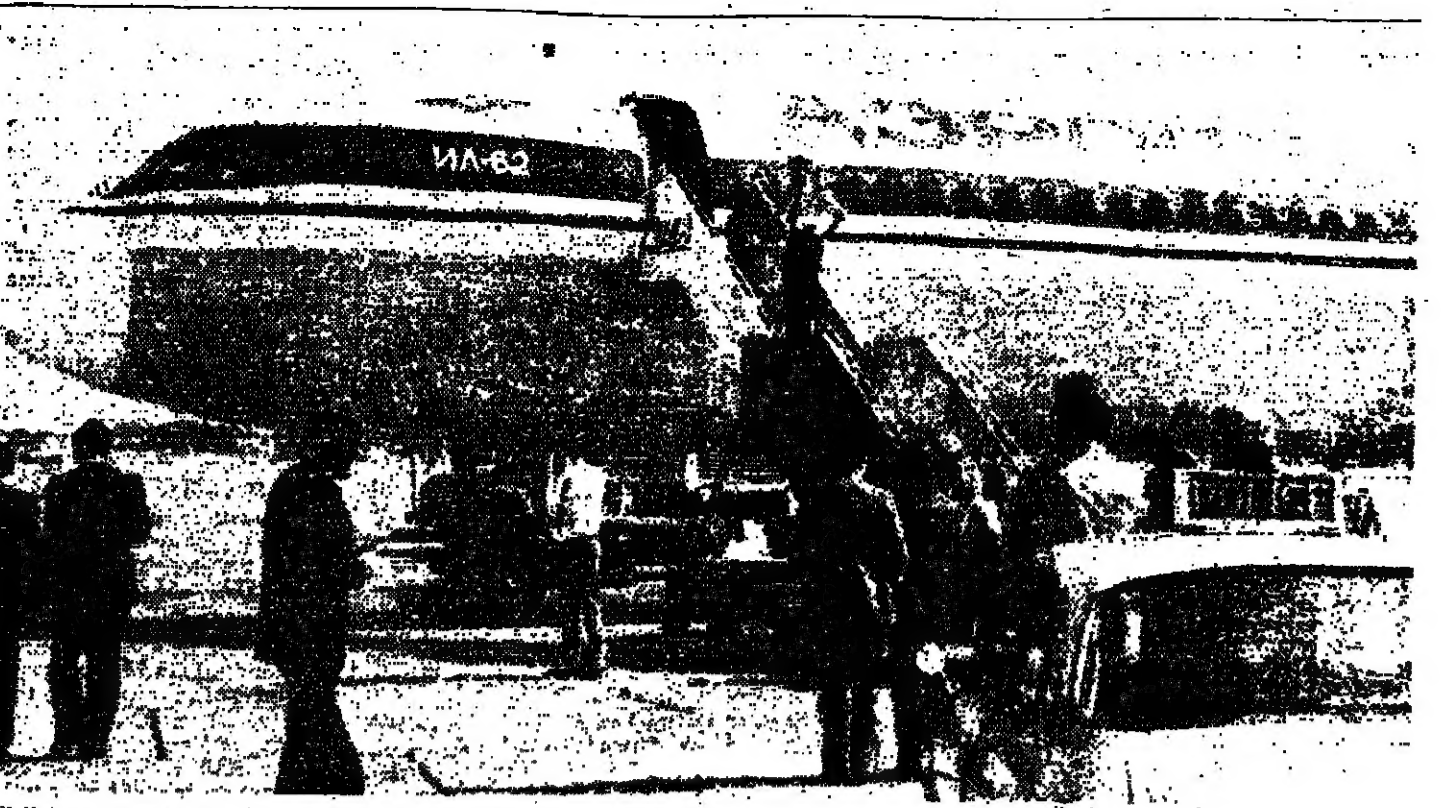
## Left-wingers may change sides

Official support from the TUC for the proposed pay rise limit was overwhelming. In a serious-minded and impressive debate, union leaders successfully argued for the £6 limit. The TUC's official support from the TUC for the proposed pay rise limit was overwhelming. In a serious-minded and impressive debate, union leaders successfully argued for the £6 limit. The TUC's official support from the TUC for the proposed pay rise limit was overwhelming. In a serious-minded and impressive debate, union leaders successfully argued for the £6 limit.

# Ministers ready to face 'loyalist' fury in Ulster

From Christopher Walker Belfast

The Government and the security forces are drawing up fresh plans to cope with the growing "loyalist" anger at Britain's policy in Northern Ireland and the mounting threats of widespread protests.



Airliner shooting: Scotland Yard detectives averted a diplomatic incident yesterday when a Soviet airliner landed at Heathrow with one of the crew dead in a passenger seat (Clive Borrell writes). He had shot himself in the head, the Yard said.

## in to cut 20,000 car jobs

Webb Industrial... Leyland Cars... sources reported last week a reduction in time will almost certainly be the biggest commodity programme since 1960 and will eventually meet with opposition.

# General Goncalves rejected by Army

From Michael Knipe Lisbon, Sept 3

General Vasco Goncalves, the former Prime Minister, was rejected today by the Army as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

# Africans falling apart on Rhodesia tactics

From Frederick Cleary Salisbury, Sept 3

The rift within the African National Council (ANC) widened today when Mr. Samuel Moyo, the group's national chairman, said he had decided to call an emergency meeting of the executive in Salisbury on Sunday.

## ily Telegraph' plans to ice production staff

Reporter... Daily Telegraph... plans yesterday for a reduction of 60 to 70 per cent of its staff over a period determined.

# Israel Parliament approves Sinai pact by 20 majority

The Knesset tonight approved the new Israel-Egypt agreement on Sinai by a vote of 70 to 43 with seven abstentions. Mr. Rabin, the Prime Minister, hailed the agreement as a great political significance.

### The Flying Hotel: the fastest way to enjoy your trip to South Africa.

You want to enjoy your trip to South Africa. But you don't want to waste time. So insist on SAA's Flying Hotel. It takes off every day to Johannesburg, and on Monday the service is non-stop—only 12½ hours. The fastest flight to South Africa.

# Saturday rail bargains end to combat vandals

Hooligans are forcing thousands of peaceful travellers to pay more for Saturday journeys. British Rail is ending all medium-distance and long-distance cheap day tickets issued on Saturday before 3 p.m. Football specials are being withdrawn. The temporary measures are an emergency effort to price out hooligans, who last week wrecked railway coaches, burnt mails and terrorized passengers.

# Namibia 'bugging'

A bugging device has been discovered in a Windhoek hotel, the site of private meetings by African delegates attending the Namibia constitutional conference. Many delegates believe that the device had been planted by South African agents. The aerial could support the case of an American lawyer retained by one of the tribal groups who has been barred from the conference chamber.

# MP's crockery arrives

A delegation of Staffordshire MPs were told yesterday by Mr. James Dunn, chairman of the Commons catering committee, that the £12,000 worth of crockery ordered by the committee from a West German company had arrived. It was too late to change the decision.

# Battered babies

A code of practice for social workers concerned with children at risk from battering is published today by the British Association of Social Workers. It emphasizes the need for swift action, and gives guidance on the authority social workers have to intervene where the child appears to have been injured.

# Tory poll-reform disunity

Growing demands among Conservatives for a full-scale debate at the party conference on electoral reform have been countered by a motion tabled by Holborn and St. Pancras constituency party opposing any changes in the system that would make voting more complicated or increase the likelihood of ineffective minority governments.

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# British Rail ends football specials and Saturday bargain fares in move to defeat the hooligans

By Neville Hodgkinson

All cheap day return tickets on medium-distance and long-distance railway journeys that start before 3 pm on Saturdays are to be withdrawn immediately, British Rail announced yesterday. The effect is that some journeys will cost four times as much.

The move is one of several measures approved by railway managers in an attempt to curb violence and vandalism by football supporters travelling to and from away matches.

British Rail will run no more "football specials". Excursion trains for football supporters that would have run next Saturday are cancelled.

In an effort to price out hooligans who might otherwise change to ordinary scheduled services, most Saturday concessionary fares are being ended for all travellers.

Except for the shorter journeys that stay within a single railway division, or are within the London and south-east area, no day return, off-peak day return, or special off-day return tickets will be issued for trains departing before 3 pm next Saturday.

For subsequent Saturdays, British Rail promises to try gradually to make the restrictions much more discriminatory, but it emphasizes that the return of concessionary fares will depend to some extent on whether the hooliganism experienced recently on trains and station platforms ceases.

The trouble reached a peak last Saturday, when staff were attacked, damage ran into scores of thousands of pounds, and thousands of passengers were delayed. One train was wrecked, smashed. A coach in another was destroyed by fire started by burning mailbags stolen from a platform.

British Rail admitted yesterday that its measures would harm innocent passengers, including many who were not football enthusiasts but who might want to visit the seaside or relatives.

It argued, however, that drastic measures were needed to stop the vandalism.

The measures seek to discourage the hooligans from travelling, and encourage football clubs and supporters' clubs to take full responsibility for the behaviour of supporters travelling by rail.

To that end, trains or coaches will be chartered for football supporters only if the agreement includes an indemnity for damage, and if the charterers steward the train. There will be no help from British Transport police in stewarding the trains.

For some supporters (and other passengers) unable to travel by chartered train, journeys will quadruple in cost. The London to Manchester football special fare next Saturday, for example, would have been £3.50. The day return would have been £7.47.

The ordinary return costs £13.33. British Rail said: "We hope that we shall gradually be able to restore the concessionary fare."

"Too late": British Rail may have acted too late, Mr Alan Hardaker, the Football League Secretary, said (the Press Association reports).

"If it had acted three or four years ago, as I urged, things would not be so bad now," he said. "When the first incidents started I said to British Rail 'For heaven's sake, why not stop these cheap excursions?' But it was making a profit out of the trips and that was that."

Vandalism: A young man jailed for a year yesterday was said to have joined a violent mob after a friendly football match between Stafford Rangers and Stoke City.

Robert Morrey, aged 22, foundry worker, was convicted at Stafford Crown Court on eight charges of criminal damage and one of attempted burglary.

Earlier this year Mr Morrey, of Burton Road, Harewood, Stoke-on-Trent, appeared on a Midlands television programme about football violence.

Mr Peter Stretton, for the prosecution, said that before the end of a last season's match last February for a Rangers player, Mr Morrey was one of about two hundred Stoke supporters who ran towards the town centre, smashing windows.

## Peterborough launches plans to fight teenage unemployment Six school-leavers compete for each job

From Diana Geddes

Peterborough The first step in tackling teenage unemployment will be taken by Peterborough City Council today when its management team meets heads of departments to discuss radical plans for creating full-time jobs for school-leavers.

Of the 1,200 teenagers who left schools in the city six weeks ago at least 450 are registered as unemployed, but youth employment officials believe the true number to be nearer 600. Many are still waiting to hear from institutes of further education before registering themselves as unemployed. Only about a tenth of leavers were still looking for jobs at this time last year.

There are only 74 job vacancies for young people in the city, which means that on average six leavers are competing for each vacancy (not including other older applicants). As many as 60 or 70 of them are reported to be applying for some jobs.

The situation is believed to be worse than at any other

time during the city's history. Yet Peterborough, a fast developing town with a population of 110,000, which is growing at the rate of 5,000 a year, mostly in overspill from London, has a relatively low general unemployment level of 3 per cent.

It is not just the so-called educationally and socially handicapped who are lining up to register for the dole. For example, a girl with two A levels and six O levels is still looking for a job.

Faced with that situation, Mr Charles Swift, leader of the city council and chairman of its policy and resources committee, decided that it was time for the council to stop talking and start acting. The first step was to tackle the council itself. About two fifths of council work is done by existing staff on overtime. If overtime was cut back or abolished there would be 30 to 40 jobs available for young people at no extra cost to the ratepayers.

There is also a scheme for creating 20 to 30 new jobs under the parks and manage-

ment department, using about 250,000 of the £250,000 of the council's special "capital receipts" fund. That money, which is derived from selling allotments, has by law to be allocated for work related to allotments, such as clearing grounds, and mending fences. Mr Swift hopes he can stretch the uses to which the money may be put, to include a range of community work projects.

A lot of council work, much of it involving unskilled labour, is done at present by private contractors. Mr Swift sees no reason why some of it could not be carried out by young people under adult supervisors, thus providing perhaps another 40 to 50 jobs.

Contract work for Peterborough Development Corporation could generate most of the new jobs for teenagers. A scheme is to be put to the corporation whereby firms from outside the city, who normally bring their own labour with them, will be asked to offer jobs first to local people to qualify for a contract.

Private industry is also being asked to play its part. Letters

have already gone out to 500 local businesses inviting them to a meeting on Monday. With a veiled threat of a possible increase of 1p in the pound on the rates if the project is not a success, all firms employing more than 20 people will be asked to create at least one vacancy for a school-leaver. For many it will be a salary of, say, £1,000 a year to a leaver rather than to face an increase in rates.

Mr Swift will ask the Government to contribute to the job scheme an amount equivalent to that which would have been paid out in the form of unemployment benefits. He said yesterday: "There will be one hell of a row if they start jibbing." He hopes that in all about 300 jobs will be found, involving about £300,000 a year, taking an average wage of about £20 a week.

Meetings are being arranged with trade unions next week to discuss the scheme. It is envisaged that school-leavers will join unions and be paid the basic union rate for the job. It is hoped that after the full scheme has been approved by the council the first teenagers may be starting work for the council before the end of October.

## Tories disunit on elec reform

By Our Political S

Conservative with growing a full-scale debate reform at the party to be the election reform.

While Mr Ju MP for Aldershot speech last night electoral reform that the Holl Pankas constitu-

tabled a motion of support for the reform. The motion was referred to a select committee to be set up to study the electoral system either make vote allocated for to increase the ineffective minority.

Mr Critchley, the Conservative not just for victory Conservatives in retention of power. "The adoption of a proportional system of the Federal many, in time, would 'brake' of a system for the immediate."

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## Strike picket tells court he was struck by the police

A strike picket arrested at the site of the Eldon Square development in Newcastle upon Tyne last January was struck by police in a van and in the charge room at police headquarters, it was alleged yesterday.

Robert Henderson, aged 23, a scaffolder, of Remyer Street, South Shields, who appeared in court yesterday, said he was struck by police in a van and in the charge room at police headquarters, it was alleged yesterday.

Mr Henderson, who is the first man to be tried in connection with incidents arising from an unofficial strike last winter.

Judge Smith, QC, ruled on Tuesday that there was no case for Mr Henderson to answer on a charge of using threatening words and behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Yesterday Mr Michael Colligan, a scaffolder, of Otterburn Terrace, Newcastle, who said he was arrested at the site on January 28, said the police van with Mr Henderson who was asking for his shoes back.

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## Inquiry told of pit fan modification

A scheme was in operation to modify all ventilation fans like those used in Houghton Main colliery last June, where five miners died after an explosion, Mr Albert Smith, a National Coal Board workshop inspector, said on the eighth day of an inquiry yesterday at Barnsley.

The scheme began last October, when it was found that the blades on a fan at another pit were scraping the base, he said. But Mr Anthony Denbow, engineering manager of the makers of the fans, disagreed that they were not robust.

Questioned by Mr Hermanns, Nicholas, of the Government's Health and Safety Executive, Mr Denbow said that the fans had been modified 13 times since being introduced in 1971.

Dr Alan Baker, of the Safety in Mines research establishment, said a fan's methane venting fan built up dangerously when gas was the broken fan.

He added: "It's quite possible that attempts to turn it off would be made when sparks ignited the gas-air mixture, causing flames to blow out of the front. But those flames could have caused a flashback along the 400 yards of pipings from the fan, and the gas first detected in the tunnel would have exploded."

Dr Ernest Chamberlain, the coal board's chief scientist, said the ignition of the gas was "like a detonator in a slab of gun cotton".

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## Labour MP issues writ for slander against journalist

By Stewart Tandler

Mr John Rymon, Labour MP for Blyth, has issued a writ against a Newcastle upon Tyne journalist. The writ names Mr Michael Chrisman, who works for Metro Radio, the commercial station in Newcastle.

Mr Rymon claims damages for alleged slander, and his writ refers to words alleged to have been spoken by Mr Chrisman when he visited Blyth Labour Party Club on or about August 23. At the time Mr Chrisman was working on the programme about the general election last October, due to be broadcast later this month. The

writ also seeks an injunction against Mr Chrisman.

Yesterday Mr Chrisman said he intended to defend the proceedings and that the programme was scheduled to go ahead as planned.

Mr Rymon was elected last October with a majority of 78. He defeated Mr Edward Milne, who won the seat in the general election of February, 1974, standing as an Independent Labour Party.

Mr Milne's book *No Shining Armour*, is due to be published next month. It examines the constituency and the elections, and is due to be serialized by Metro Radio.

The order was for 16,000 pieces of crockery, and Mr Dunn said the offer of Resettlement was about £220 less than that of British manufacturers. If the committee had been in a position to be influenced by Mr Shore's appeal it would have meant acceptance of the extra cost.

He told the three Labour MPs who saw him why the Resettlement offer had been accepted. The delivery date was important for several reasons, including the catering for the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in London this week. Resettlement also offered favourable storage facilities in London and replacement of stock.

Mr Robert Cant, Labour MP for Stoke on Trent, Central, who led the delegation, said he thought extremely doubtful whether such an order would be repeated. "We are the only parliament that use property manufactured outside the country," he said.

When asked about British manufacturers' delivery dates, he said: "To use euphemism, United Kingdom delivery has been patchy."

## Drug confusion led to death of new baby

A coroner yesterday criticized what he called the medical mystique surrounding the naming of drugs, which led to confusion between two drug packets and the death of a newborn baby.

Dr John Burton, coroner for Hammersmith, London, said it was the first of three similar inquests he was having to hold. He found that Angela Salid, daughter of an Egyptian couple living in Chiswick, had been given the wrong drug. He recorded a verdict of misadventure.

The baby died at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, Hammersmith, a few hours after a young staff nurse had injected her with Lanoxin, a trade name for digoxin, a drug containing digitalis.

The nurse, Miss Isabel Foster, aged 23, should have injected the baby with Lethidrone, it was stated. Miss Foster told the inquest that the packets containing the drugs were identical and were in the same pile in the drug cupboard.

To add to the confusion, the name by which the doctor called the drug he wanted was not the same as the name on the packet. "This is an ang, ang, ang," she said. "The medicine which calls a drug by two different names. It is possible for these mistakes to be made."

## Meals-on-wheels economy

Doctors and social workers in Southampton have been told not to refer any more people to the meals-on-wheels service because of economic difficulties. The city's social services department said yesterday that the demand was heavy and the existing budget fully committed.

"Obviously this is a result of the general economic situation, and unless more money is forthcoming there is really little we

can do to improve the situation," it added. The service is provided by Hampshire County Council, but Southampton is believed to be the only area of the county to be affected.

The county council said the director of social services had asked divisional directors to make sure that nobody was getting meals from the mobile vans unless they really needed them. 850,000 meals were served each year.

Dr Jane Baxter, the paediatrician, said nothing could be done because there was no evidence.

Dr names: The Pharmaceutical Society said last night that it encouraged the use of British-approved names for drugs.

"As for the drugs used in this case, digoxin is the approved name, and Lanoxin is the proprietary name. Lethidrone is the proprietary name for nalorphine hydrobromide. Digoxin and nalorphine hydrobromide are the names that should be used in this country, although the best way to label is to put the British-approved name and then the patent name in brackets, because some people know a drug only by the patent name."

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# Tories disunited on election reform

## ES UNION CONGRESS/BLACKPOOL

### asking for £6 pay after warning action danger

Parliamentary Staff

The Trades Union Congress (TUC) yesterday said the Government's pay policy was "a disaster" and called for a general strike.

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Mr. Clive Jenkins, TUC general secretary, said the Government's pay policy was "a disaster" and called for a general strike.

The dilemma was that the three issues had to be tackled simultaneously. The stark reality is that some people for the time being have some reduction in their living standards. I do not want to shrink that issue," Mr. Murray said.

Pay rises had not been the primary cause of the country's poor economic performance. Britain was a low-wage country. The country's industrial performance had been low, the investment had been low and often in the wrong places, and productivity had not been too low.

"We cannot put that right in real terms merely by paying ourselves more money. The last year has shown that a recent months' increase in incomes have been the primary factor in rising prices. Whatever else needs to be done, and the general report points out much else that must be done, we cannot deny that some action is needed on the pay front. The issue before the Congress is how we can best check price rises, how best protect jobs, how best defend living standards, over the next year."

"Our members are looking to us for a lead on this. The General Council are providing a lead and a positive lead, in this report. The Government were entitled to look to the TUC for support. He was not moving a vote of thanks to the Government and would never be an apologist for any government."

The composite motion moved by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) offered a shopping list which the general council would like to shop with but where did it offer the things that the Government could properly ask for across the counter in return?

There could be no alternative to the necessity for a close working relationship between the general council and the Government. The best way to get faster progress towards achieving a programme for social and industrial advance was to give massive endorsement to the general council's report.

The Congress had to make a difficult, unpleasant choice between difficult and unpleasant alternatives. There was no easy option. The policy that the general council are putting forward is a tough one, a pretty rough one. A tough policy to deal with a tough problem."

The AUEW motion did not purport to set out a policy dealing with inflation. It appeared to argue that the Government should employ more power to pump more money into the economy. But what would be the

purpose of pushing up incomes? That would only push prices up faster. And the weaker groups, as always, would be hit hardest. "We cannot spend our way out of this situation. Doubling your money is not doubling your standard of living. It is more like halving your chances of protecting your present standard of living."

The difficulties could not be solved by deliberately allowing unemployment to rise and the present figure must be brought down, he said to loud applause. Unless the Government were seen to be tackling unemployment the confidence of the trade unionists in this policy would erode.

"Unemployment is not an optional extra on top of wage restraint," Mr. Murray said. Some siren voices were again being raised for a statutory policy, but they knew where the siren sirens sat, on the rocks. That was where a statutory policy would land everyone.

The Government had stated unequivocally that there were no provisions for prosecuting trade unionists and the general council stood four square against any measures which could land trade unionists in jail.

The Government have given a commitment on this issue, and this Government have shown that they keep their word. So, please, do not wish to be in the police-men's helmets."

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Listening and talking at the TUC conference. Left to right: Mr Clive Jenkins, Mr Len Murray and Mr Alan Fisher.

the Government to discuss and monitor developments in output, employment, investment, exports, public spending, prices and dividends, as well as pay. Our commitment to the joint running of the economy has to affect all these features, or none at all."

Those who argued for a strategy for radical industrial change as an alternative missed the point that that was an essential part of the general council's proposals.

The general council had drawn up a programme of action to put to the Government, a programme calling for a price target to be achieved by mid-1976 for a pay figure related to the achievement of that target, expressed on a flat-rate basis and with a top cut-off point: a programme for radical action on prices and for measures to protect employment.

It was a programme for carrying forward the social contract employment subsidies in all areas, to protect members' interests, living standards, and jobs, in the difficult and dangerous situation towards which the country was rapidly heading.

The report set out the result of the negotiations with Ministers. It was not denied that it was a tough policy.

The flat rate figure of £5 a week for the next 12 months should be universally applied," Mr. Murray said, to renew applause. Unions were entitled to seek £5 a week, and to fight for it if necessary.

He hoped they would not have to do that and that employers and the Government would recognize the logic of equating £5 to the 10 per cent pay figure which the Government put forward. This would affect differentials and it was asking a lot to ask some trade unionists to put up with that for a time.

But we have confidence in our people recognize the seriousness of the situation, the need for a measure of social justice. We believe they will recognize that the worst differential is between the man with a job and the man without a job."

Mr. Murray added: "For many people the policy will mean, for a time, accepting pay rises which will not match price increases. Nothing can prevent the big pay rises of recent months from feeding through into price increases in the coming months. But what the general council are proposing is the only sure way of beginning to cut into and cut back the rate of inflation."

The TUC had to help the Government to help them, said to make sure that the authorities used the new powers they had, to cooperate in weekly price monitoring and to publish in factories and offices the results of the weekly best buys.

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## Control of wages 'as voluntary as rape'

Mr Kenneth Gill, general secretary, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (technical, administrative, and supervisory sections), said the £5 annual maximum pay increase meant a substantial cut in real standards. He was moving a composite motion describing the White Paper as an interference in free collective bargaining and a limitation by law on wage costs in the public sector and expressing the belief that it merited a vote of no confidence in the Government.

Describing 1974 as the Year of the Carrot and 1975 as the Year of the Stick, Mr Gill said that last year the Government had opposed the social contract to help to win a general election and because of assurances that certain objectives would be pressed on a Labour government. What had happened to those aims?

Recent figures showed no change in the distribution of wealth, there was a total failure in low-quintile living. Prices were up 26 per cent and profits 40 per cent. The industrial sector had been decimated and even Mr Benn had deserted sideways for loyalty to the Labour Party manifesto. Cuts in defence had become a national commitment. They were seeing cuts in real wages. Official government policy with an indirect use of TUC approval as justification. Public expenditure was being slashed.

They were faced with a statutory wage policy which would curtail the traditional unbridled generosity of British employers (laughter). Civil action hung over the heads of those who used industrial action to make their employer break the law. Had they learnt nothing from the "Pentagonville Five" who had been sent to jail for refusing to work for the Government? Had they learnt nothing from the past?

These policies suggest that, despite opposition to formal organizational coalition, the Government are carrying out informal ideological coalition policies. This is evidenced by the support voiced by Heath, the Tories, and the Labour Party. And now the primitive Geoffrey Howe. Official Tory harking is being given to this.

So they now had wage control. "That wage control," he went on, "is as voluntary as rape. Mr. Healey could claim that he took the general council's little notes as a crisis of conscience. Not even a Law Lord could identify trade union cooperation as freely given; certainly no workers ravaged by rising costs will succumb willingly, nor will they thank us for lying back on their behalf."

High profits had been used not for investment but for speculation, such as office blocks. Without control, without social ownership, without the curbing of capitalist greed, their resources would be wasted.

The Labour government must remain in power. Those who abandoned the motion claimed to be realistic supporters of a Labour government because the policy being pursued had traditionally ended in Labour's defeat. The policy put forward by the Government and in the TGWU motion, regardless of its intentions, must lead to economic failure and mounting permanent unemployment.

Mr. Alan Fisher, secretary, National Union of Public Employees, seconded, said they were all very much aware of their responsibility and were determined to keep the fight on. He said that the Government had to make certain it was returned with an increased majority at the next election. They wanted to avoid a tragic repetition of past mistakes when Labour governments had sown the seeds of their own destruction by adopting policies that had proved to be disastrously inappropriate to the economic needs of the nation as they were unacceptable to the trade union movement.

Mr. Clive Jenkins, general secretary, Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, moved a motion expressing the opposition of the Congress to the use of the law in collective bargaining, whether by curbs on pay, protection of employers who break contracts, or by placing an inappropriate use of the law in intervention by the Government.

He said delegates should have some control over the legal weapons being manufactured in Whitehall. A minister could enact an instrument giving himself latitude to interpret the law, and could decide without appeal whether any payment by an employer exceeded the limit.

He could alter the price code and penalize a manufacturer who might not even know that the minister was working on his case. Those were the bogies, and they were in the Bill.

People could be penalized for a lack of an inquiry. Into the offences that did not concern the minister manufactured them. They could be based on white, green, black papers, or could be, as now, in invisible ink.

Mr. Peter Plouviez, general secretary of British Actors' Equity Association, said that all branches of the entertainment industry were in jeopardy and that which was the envy of the world was rapidly becoming a disaster area.

He moved that the Congress should ask the Prime Minister to convene an inquiry into the present state and future prospects of the entertainment arts. He said that the West End theatre, the envy of the world, would be reduced to putting on formula productions, probably musical shows of American origin, to attract middle-aged, raincoat-wearing.

Equity asked the Prime Minister to take one of his famous initiatives a year ago and get a letter in reply with an indecipherable signature. He said he believed Lady Falkender believed that the Prime Minister might be interested in the matter. A later letter, however, was discouraging, saying that the Prime Minister would talk to entertainment representatives when the Common Market review was over.

"We hope," Mr. Plouviez said, "the motion was carried."

## icy of pay-rise limits not a free-for-all

### a fair-for-all, Mr Jones declares

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Mr Jones: "A vote for Britain."

motion also called for positive action on import controls.

He was not impressed with the 10 per cent limit on dividends as being in line with the £5 rise in wages that would have to be watched.

However, in general, the flat-rate policy was the right way to proceed, although its effect on low-wage earners should be examined carefully. Because of the tax and social security benefit situation some people might end up worse off at the end of the day.

Mr. David Bennett, National Union of General and Municipal Workers, supporting the TGWU motion, said the world was in the grip of the worst recession for many decades. In the United Kingdom it was aggravated by a rate of inflation higher than that of our competitors. That inflation was the cause of the Government's inability to take action to offset unemployment.

It was to restore some economic initiative to the Government that the general council was putting forward the proposals in Development of the Social Contract.

The contract represented an historic and unprecedented gesture. It was expected that the TGWU motion and the general council who cared about the future of Britain.

The White Paper was the first of a series. It was the first step in a continuing income policy. The £5 flat rate was wrong and dangerous.

those opposing the motion were adopted by the Government. It would lead to its parliamentary downfall. There was no recognition by the supporters of the AUEW motion of the Government's small majority on the vote cast at the last election there was no mandate for such a motion.

Mr. J. Lyons, general secretary, Electrical Power Engineers' Association, said that to those on the left who thought inflation would not kill the Labour Government he would say that it certainly killed the Marxist Government in Chile. The AUEW motion sought a 30 per cent increase in wages. That was Cloud Cuckoo Land.

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## HOME NEWS

## Social workers given code for children in danger of injury

Mr Christopher Andrews, General Secretary of BASW said yesterday: "If there is evidence that a child has been injured in any way it would be entirely unreasonable for the parent or parents to refuse to see a doctor or let the social worker facilitate it. In those circumstances the social worker should take action to get a place of safety order even if it does seem like taking a matter to court."

The code specifies that social workers should agree with their supervisors and other agencies a plan for visiting children at risk, which should be adhered to whatever other commitments they may have. If other cases become more urgent those duties are expected to be fulfilled either by changing visiting arrangements or by devising a new plan so that the child is not neglected.

The code emphasizes that priority must be given to recording all visits and telephone calls made concerning children at risk, although facts should be distinguished from opinions. No decision to return a child to its parents should be taken unless other agencies have been consulted first, and confidentiality should not be allowed to be a barrier to communication when a child is at risk.

The association recognizes that better practice in such cases is heavily dependent on more resources being made available, including recruitment of more social workers, more foster-homes and places in children's homes. But the high standards set by the code can be used by social workers to press their employers to make those resources available.

Social workers have a duty to visit the same day as a complaint is made about the treatment of a child, unless circumstances show it is not necessary, the code says. When the child appears to have been injured a social worker must ensure that it is medically examined as soon as possible.

Social workers have no legal powers to call in a doctor or to insist that parents must allow their children to be medically examined. But the association believes that social workers have authority to make sure that reluctant parents do seek medical help for their injured children.

The code insists that social workers should familiarize themselves with the procedures for obtaining a place of safety order or making a child a ward of court.

## Pupil assessment idea instead of exams at 16

Mr Leslie Drew, former director of education for Swansea, and chairman of the working party, said the report was a discussion document only, but it would not lie idly on the shelves.

"The Schools Council has set up a separate working party to try out some of the ideas in the report and to devise materials and work kits, which would include ways to assess all pupils," he said.

The report points out that nearly half the leavers in 1970 had no paper qualifications. With the raising of the leaving age many more pupils took examinations. Even so, a quarter would be leaving school without qualifications in the foreseeable future.

## Easier bail project to be extended

Mr Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent, said an experimental scheme at a London magistrates' court to improve chances of bail being granted is to be extended throughout England and Wales. Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, is expected to send a circular soon to magistrates' courts suggesting that they should adopt similar schemes.

Details of the original scheme, at Camberwell Green, were given yesterday by the Inner London Probation and After-Care Service, in the wake of renewed concern about the cases of Mr Stonehouse and the men accused of damaging the Heinkel test ground.

Yesterday's press conference was not, of course, intended as a comment on those cases. The scheme is a development of a project in America. Staff from the Vera Institute, New York, its originators, there are consultants for its British debut.

A team at Camberwell sets out to establish the bona fides of defendants who would otherwise be remanded in custody awaiting trial.

Generally in the absence of reliable information about the background of defendants, many magistrates have tended to feel unable to grant bail for fear of their absconding.

Mr E. C. Pratt, Inner London's deputy chief probation officer, said of the scheme yesterday: "It looks as if people who would be going to prison are now doing so."

Although figures are not expected until the end of the year from the Home Office Research Unit, which is studying the project, probation officers know of cases where the police have withdrawn objections to bail in the light of fresh facts from the project team.

The checking of information provided by the defendant, which is done at his wish, has also disclosed people prepared to stand surety who did not even know he was in trouble.

The Camberwell experiment began in March as the prison overcrowding crisis increased. Whereas the daily average of persons serving sentences in prisons rose by 17 per cent between 1964 and 1974, the average number locked up before trial rose by 157 per cent.

The experiment is testing the feasibility of providing the magistrates with information about the family, employment, and other community ties of persons at risk of a custodial remand when first brought before the court.

With the cooperation of the magistrates, clerks, police and volunteers, about five hundred people had been interviewed by the end of August by the project team.

The magistrates now require sight of the completed bail information form before considering police objection to bail.

## Parents asked not to move to 'desirable' school areas

From Our Correspondent Edinburgh

Some Edinburgh schools are full to capacity because of the influx of more than five hundred pupils from fee-paying schools in the city. Councillor George Douglas, convenor of Lothian regional education committee, yesterday warned parents who were buying property in what they considered to be "desirable" school catchment areas that they should not do so.

He said parents who thought they had an automatic right of entry for their children were mistaken. In areas where schools were full, head teachers must refuse more pupils.

He criticized advice given to parents by some councillors to move to the area of the school of their choice. "This is an irresponsible action on the part of councillors when there are perfectly good places available in other schools in the city," he said.

Councillor Gordon Reid said the education committee should not attempt to blame parents who were seeking the best for their children.

The committee on secondary school accommodation was told that the position in several areas in Edinburgh had become difficult. A report said: "In particular Edinburgh division have already reached a situation where it is no longer possible to admit pupils from within their own catchment areas to certain stages."

Spare the rod—A campaign to abolish caning in schools was launched at a National Union of Students' conference at Bingley, West Yorkshire, yesterday (the Press Association reports). A motion proposed by Miss Sheila Dove, of Trent Park College, London, was approved overwhelmingly.

## Way of life for village

Former villagers of Amber, on Salisbury Plain, evacuated in 1943 for army training, return on Saturday for their annual Communion service.

## Power station waste to heat glasshouses

From Pearce Wright Gloucester Correspondent

Proposals to use the waste hot water from power stations to heat glasshouses are being re-examined by the Central Electricity Generating Board. The potential benefits of the idea were made clear by Dr C. F. Sheard, deputy director, Gloucestershire Crops Research Institute, in a paper yesterday to the Agricultural Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Guildford.

Heating of glasshouses in Britain used about 800,000 tonnes of oil and 100,000 tonnes of coal a year, he said, fifty times as much energy was discarded annually as waste heat from power stations. He described the practice of using this waste heat for horticultural purposes in countries abroad.

Dr Sheard said that if the project was to succeed major policy decisions and government action would be needed. New glasshouse installations would have to be built close to the big base load power stations. It would entail resiting of a large part of the glasshouse industry.

Reject heat was used for glasshouses in Romania, Bulgaria and Russia. In all those countries power generation and glasshouse crop production were integrated in a single operation. Heating was made available at higher temperatures than those coming from conventional generating practice in the United Kingdom. Other useful sources of reject heat occurred in steelmaking, in the storage of nuclear wastes, and in some special industrial processes in which the reactions give out heat.

Dr Sheard indicated how the glasshouse industry was caught by the fuel crisis in a special way, because the change from solid fuel to oil had been made only a few years ago. More than nine-tenths of the area under glass is now heated by oil.

In the present situation growers were tempted to lower temperatures to save fuel, and that was frequently the opposite of what should be done. He quoted an example of a reduction that cut fuel costs but resulted in a far greater loss in the value of crops. The temperature maintained during the day for tomato growing was cut from 20°C to 17.5°C. The fuel saving for one hectare a year was £3,150. The loss in income from crops was £12,700.

## 'Guardian' payroll stolen

By a Staff Reporter

Four armed and masked men seized the £21,000 weekly payroll of The Guardian yesterday morning as it was delivered to the newspaper's London office at 200 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn.

An employee of Securicor was with three cashiers in an office on the third floor of Thomson House. The thieves escaped from the back of the building and drove north in a blue Ford Corsair, with a Gough Street. No one was hurt. Two of the thieves are

## 'Jackal' case woman held for her own safety

Mrs Maria de Romero, aged 38, a Colombian student, one of the two women arrested during the hunt for the international gunman known as "Carlos" and "the Jackal", was refused bail at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Det Chief Inspector David Munday referred to the risk of her absconding, and said she might attempt to interfere with witnesses. It was necessary for her own safety that she should remain in custody.

He added: "She can provide very useful information into the activities of Carlos, who is apparently sought for the murder of three men in Paris and who in fact shot dead a former friend of his own who was also a friend and former boy friend of the defendant."

Mrs Romero, of Coleherne Road, Chelsea, London, had been committed for trial from Marylebone Magistrates' Court charged with attempting to utter a forged Ecuadorian passport and dishonestly handling stolen Italian identity cards.

The other woman, Miss Maria Ojeda-Baranca, aged 23, a Spanish waitress, of Hereford Road, Bayswater, has been committed separately on two firearms charges.

Mrs Cheryl Drew, counsel for Mrs Romero, said in her application that there was no evidence of her client's connection with terrorist activity. The evidence showed that she met Carlos in Britain, they were students together and she told him that her son was in trouble with the police. Carlos agreed to help her.

## In brief

## Man accused of triple murder

A man was remanded in custody for eight days at Leicester yesterday, accused of murdering a police sergeant and two other people.

Sgt Nicholas, aged 50, of Shackerstone Road, Leicester, was charged with murdering Sgt Brian Dawson, aged 42, Terence Wilkinson, aged 33, an ambulance man, and Mrs Enid Casinwick, aged 48, on Monday.

## Devon water crisis

Two overland pipelines brought into operation yesterday will carry a million gallons of river water a day to two depleted reservoirs in north Devon to ease a critical water shortage.

## Typhoid in Nottingham

Miss Paula Castleton, aged 24, of Gedling Road, Arnold, Nottingham, has been isolated in Nottingham City hospital with typhoid after spending seven weeks on holiday in Iran.

## Police dog dies

Shane, a Manchester police dog which had been missing for 16 days, was found wandering in Salford yesterday and died shortly afterwards, apparently from starvation.

## City centre clear

All traffic except buses and delivery vans will be banned from the Peterborough city centre for the next six months in an experimental pedestrian scheme.

## 999 telephone stolen

A thief has stolen an emergency telephone from the police station at Stapleford, Nottinghamshire.



Heath gift: This photograph at Le Touquet of Mr. Heath and Amanda Denman, then aged six, of Way Hill, near Ramsgate, Kent, published nine years ago, prompted Mrs. Maria Lach, a Polish refugee, of Lothar Road, Ealing, London, to leave him in her published yesterday a diamond ring, a gold sovereign, and some dollar coins. She suggested that he give the ring to the child. Other wills, page 15.

## WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

## Interrogator suffers more than the prisoner, says major cashiered for systematic torture

From Mario Modiano Athens, Sept 3

Major Nikolaos Hatzizisis, one of the chief defendants at the Athens torture trial, declared today that no tortures had ever taken place at EAT-ESA, the special interrogation section.

He assured the court that he was a worshipper of democracy. Sometimes, he added, he disagreed with the manner in which it was being applied.

Interrogation, he added, was far more exhausting for the interrogator than for the prisoner. "I spent 61 months of martyrizing work there, without food, without rest, without one day off," he said. "Fortunately, the hardship was relieved by the variety of the work involved."

The major, who was cashiered for the systematic use of torture on political prisoners during the dictatorship, is on trial with 30 other officers and privates of EAT-ESA. He was making a statement in his own defence. One of the charges against him, using violence

against a superior, may carry the death penalty under the military code.

Major Hatzizisis said he had served for more than five years in the unit which had been responsible for the regime's security. He was its commander for one year. "It was a unit with a high degree of discipline, a high sense of duty and a high yield. It was a tidy unit."

He told the five military judges: "Our detractors gave a false picture. The task of the interrogator was to gain the confidence of the prisoner so he could eventually open up his little mouth. This took time."

All the prosecution witnesses who had paraded through the courtroom in the last four weeks had lied for different reasons. He shouted angrily: "I shall allow no one to steal from me the sweat I lost at EAT-ESA over all these years. It is kneaded with the earth there, with the concrete floors."

"I believe that I served the regime then in power with all the zeal owed by an officer."

Under his command EAT-ESA had expanded and almost doubled the number of military policemen serving there to about 110 men, because of increased work.

He had had to handle two serious situations in 1973 as commander-in-chief of the students' revolt and the Navy mutiny. "One day a colleague from Nauplia (in northern Greece) sent me a villager who complained that his daughter was finding it difficult to attend university in Athens because of campus troubles."

"I interviewed the daughter and she wept as she told me how communist students would stop her from going to class. From that moment I decided that EAT-ESA should intervene to stop this nonsense."

They had arrested 26 student leaders and 19 lawyers, professors, and politicians who encouraged them. "The inquiry revealed staggering things," he added. "Young students of good families had become leaders of the communist youth organization."

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## Callaghan hopes more co-operation on aid

From Our New York, Sept 3

The aim of communities at the special conference was to develop co-operation in the developing countries, which Mr. Callaghan, Secretary of State, said, was the only way in which progress could be made.

Mr. Callaghan said that the United States was committed to the goal of eradicating poverty and that the only way to achieve this was through co-operation between the developed and developing nations.

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## Spain faces dangers 'graver than in 1936'

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Sept 3

General Franco has told military officers that Spain is now in more danger than those which threatened the country in 1936.

Speaking at his summer palace near La Coruña, in the north-west, yesterday, he told serving and retired military officers, including members of the Blue Division which fought on the side of Nazi Germany in the Second World War, of the need for Spaniards to close ranks.

In these 40 years we have made a better Spain, but Spain finds itself in the middle of a world torn by dangers, including greater ones than those which threatened us in the year 1936, and before attacks of world-wide terrorism which wants to take over everything.

Therefore it is necessary for the people to face up to the terrible crisis which the world is suffering from, and close ranks in defence. For there is no better formula for us than to remain united in the defence of our ideals, which permitted us to raise up Spain, triumphing in the effort.

We have nearly 40 years of peace, which is the work of everyone and has been achieved with the cooperation of all Spaniards in the best service of the country, safeguarded by the faithful vigilance of our armed forces, our Civil Guard and armed police, without divisions or weakness, and backed up by the civilians and veterans of our crusade."

General Franco, who is 82, thanked his audience for "fighting for this better Spain and for your virtues, constancy and spirit."

As he spoke, a bomb destroyed a bar in Bilbao and a police car in Santiago de Compostela had petrol poured over it and was set on fire. Meanwhile, more anti-BIA (the Basque separatist organisation) slogans were appearing on walls in the centre of Bilbao.

According to the evening newspaper *Informaciones*, many have been arrested in the last few days for demonstrating against the death sentences passed on two Basques found guilty of killing a political policeman. Protest strikes for the condemned men are continuing. Some 20 workers are to appear in court.

## Firecrackers in biography of dancer 'Fanne Foxe'

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Sept 3



## ERSEAS

# Rabin says Israel ready to sign final pact with Egypt involving more border changes

Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, Sept. 3

Israel's Parliament tonight voted the Sinai agreement signed by Israel and Egypt by a majority of 27. This was her majority than pre- five Government support- ed the right-wing op- in protest against the- tent. Mr. Rabin, the Prime Minister, said the agreement would prove to be a turn- in the Middle East. He said the agreement was heard- negotiations were heard- and without interrup- he described the agree- a very hopeful event of political significance, g that its main provision- at Israel-Egyptian rela- would not be marred by and fighting. It was the me this had been stated- tually and publicly in a- ne signed by the two- did not think President- had violated Arab- by making the agree- He had shown a realistic- ch that it should not be- because of Israel's- with other countries. He- decision to sign- taken because of Jack- re for an overall peace- other Arab neighbours- cause of a conviction that

the chance of progress with Egypt should not be postponed. The mutual pledge not to use force could help to promote other overall settlements. Mr. Rabin said he did not take Israel's withdrawal from Sinai lightly, but the Army still held decisive advantages. If Egypt should launch a war, Israel would be stronger politically and militarily after the agreement. It had given up the Abu Rudeis oilfields, but only after assuring the supply and storage of oil it needed. Mr. Rabin said he spoke "not as a celebrant, nor as one who takes off his armour". If Egypt wanted peace Israel would be willing to replace the agreement with a final peace pact involving further territorial changes and deployment of its forces on permanent, defensible borders. Mr. Menachem Begin, the Opposition leader, accused the Government of signing an agreement which was substantially no different from the one it rejected in March. He claimed it had yielded to heavy American pressure and had weakened its position for the future. President Ford had been speaking in the future tense when he assured President Sadat that the United States would not allow desecration of the Middle East, Mr. Begin said. This meant that Israel would soon come under further pressure to withdraw from the Golan Heights and the West Bank. He attacked General Mordechai Gur, the Chief of Staff, for

declaring that the new lines were as good as, and in some ways better than, the old ones. "In that case why not retreat farther?" Mr. Begin suggested. The Labour Party's unity was broken by a forthright denunciation of the agreement by Mr. Moshe Dayan, the former Defence Minister. Mr. Dayan, who entered the chamber late in the debate, raked up the past by stating that Mr. Begin's criticisms. He attacked Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai passes, which he said were of equal importance to its agricultural settlements. The agreement was not between Israel and Egypt but was a treaty between the two States, Mr. Dayan claimed. Israel made no withdrawals, Egypt gave nothing in return, and the United States compensated Israel financially. In contrast, Mr. Dayan took a conciliatory line on the Syria issue, saying that Israel should be prepared to concede more. Our Geneva Correspondent writes: Strict precautions are being taken at the Palais des Nations where the agreement between Egypt and Israel is to be signed this evening. Two tanks are patrolling the airport. Police with automatic weapons are guarding hotels being used by the Egyptian and Israeli delegations. The signing ceremony will be in the "sealed room" at the Palais which was opened today to permit installation of television equipment.

## Dr Kissinger takes the road to Damascus and hears Syrians' doubts

# President Assad feels isolated by Sinai accord

From Paul Martin  
Beirut, Sept. 3

Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, discussed the possibility of a new military disengagement on the Golan Heights today with Syrian leaders as he wound up his successful Middle East mission. The talks with the Syrians, postponed for 24 hours to give President Assad time to consider the Egypt-Israel accord, lend further weight to the new Sinai agreement. As the Egyptians prepare for the formal signature of the pact with Israel in Geneva tomorrow, it has become increasingly clear that President Assad's policy has prevailed. Despite vociferous and violent opposition from the so-called rejectionists in the Palestine guerrilla ranks, the Egyptian decision so far has cracked the facade of Arab unity.

Although the visit of Dr Kissinger to Damascus was an achievement in itself, given Syria's attitude to the Sinai pact, it could be called anything but a success. An American official said afterwards that the Secretary of State had failed to gain President Assad's "unqualified approval" for the Egypt-Israel agreement. This showed just how deep is the dilemma that faces the Syrian regime after Egypt's decision to enter into the latest agreement with Israel. Although President Assad is anxious to gain further Israeli withdrawals on the Golan Heights front, he is clearly in no position to go as far as Egypt has in achieving this. Under the original plan, Dr Kissinger was to have visited Damascus immediately after signing the Egypt-Israel accord. But this was hastily revised

when the Syrians became fully aware of the contents of the agreement and for a time it appeared that another visit by Dr Kissinger on this trip would not be forthcoming. Before making his brief stop in Damascus at the end of his shuttle, Dr Kissinger was told in Saudi Arabia and Jordan that the Sinai pact must be followed up by another withdrawal in Golan. Indeed, the ultimate Arab attitude to the Egypt-Israel agreement will depend on whether he can achieve this. Earlier, the Syrians had made clear their disappointment over the Sinai pact by giving the cold shoulder to Mr. Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian Vice-President, who had come to explain Egypt's stand. Mr. Mubarak, who was sent as a special envoy of President Sadat, was received only by the Prime Minister.

The Syrian fears lie in the fact that Egypt's declarations on non-belligerency with Israel leave them alone to face the Jewish state in any new military conflict. This, the Syrians say, would rob them of the military option should Israel remain intransigent about occupation of the Golan Heights. Amman: Dr Kissinger today promised that the utmost would be done to overcome problems in relations between Jordan and the United States. He had discussed with King Hussein the Israel-Egypt interim peace agreement and the excellent relations "between Amman and Washington" and added that existing minor problems would not affect these relations. The Secretary of State arrived from Saudi Arabia last night and flew on to Syria today.—Reuter.

## In Brief

### Trotskyists out in Sri Lanka

Colombo, Sept. 3.—An 11-year-old alliance between Mrs. Bandaranaike's Freedom Party and the Trotskyist Equal Society Party led by Dr. N. M. Perera ended today. Three Freedom Party Ministers took over the portfolios held by the three ESP ministers who were dismissed last night after refusing to resign.

### CIA spies allegation

Johannesburg, Sept. 3.—Mr. Armando Guebura, the Mozambique Interior Minister, has accused America's Central Intelligence Agency of using Jehovah's Witnesses in Mozambique as secret agents, it is reported here.

### Thailand aid plea

Geneva, Sept. 3.—The United Nations High Commission for refugees has appealed for £12.4m (about \$6m) in cash rather than in kind to help Thailand for 33,000 displaced people in Thailand.

### Flights grounded

Buenos Aires, Sept. 3.—The Argentine state airline Aerolineas Argentinas cancelled all domestic and international flights today after its flight and ground staff walked out on an indefinite strike in support of wage demands.

### Resignation date

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Sept. 3.—Sabah's Chief Minister, Tun Mustapha Harun, says he will resign on October 31 and hand over to the deputy Chief Minister, Tan Sri Mohamed Said Keruak.

### Moscow artists only

Moscow, Sept. 3.—Officials in the city have agreed to let non-conformist artists hold an exhibition later this month, but they say that only Muscovites can take part.

### Woman in killer gang

Buenos Aires, Sept. 3.—Terrorists, one of them a woman, shot and killed an Army sergeant and a police official in La Plata today in two separate actions.

### Grapes of wrath

Rome, Sept. 3.—Violent storms have seriously damaged the vineyards in the Alban hills which produce Frascati wine and vines in the Maccarese area between Rome and the coast.

### Thatcher visit ends

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, left Bucharest by air yesterday at the end of an official visit to Romania.

## ther and four sons die Lebanese shootings

Beirut, Sept. 3.—Armed men blocked roads in Beirut and killed three of the sons of a man and his four sons were killed in the Lebanese resort of where at least 36 people were killed in fighting between Christians and Muslims.

Police reported that the killings resulted in machine gun exchanges which ended when security forces arrived and threatened to open fire. Shooting and a few explosions last night broke out in the southern Beirut suburb of Shiyah, scene of some of the worst of the factional fighting earlier this summer which claimed about 3,000 people killed and wounded. There were no reports of casualties.—Reuter.

## Israel aircraft strike at guerrilla bases

Tel Aviv, Sept. 3.—Israel Air Force fighters bombed Arab guerrilla bases north of Tyre, on the Lebanese coast, at noon today. The Army spokesman said the aircraft bombed "separate terrorist targets" in a raid lasting a few minutes. From Beirut, the Palestine news agency reported that three people were killed and seven wounded in the raid on the refugee camps at Bourghuliyeh and Kamieh. Shortly afterwards, Israeli artillery opened up across the border and shelled the Hasbaya region in the south-east of Lebanon. The Palestine news agency said crops and fruit orchards were badly damaged in today's raids, and sources in Beirut said the home of Mr. Abdel Ousseini, the Lebanese Economy and Justice Minister, was destroyed.—Reuter and Agence France Press.



Mr. Mahmoud Fakhri, a member of the Palestine National Council, attends yesterday's meeting in London of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

## Inter-Parliamentary Union will examine its rules

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

At a confused and sometimes acrimonious debate, the council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union decided yesterday in London to set up a committee to examine its rules. This is to be done in the light of its decision a year ago, by 54 votes to 33, to invite observers from the Palestine Liberation Organization to attend. Mr. Tom Williams, QC, MP for Warrington and leader of the British group, argued that last year's decision was contrary to the rules of the union, if a majority was allowed to co-

operate with this type of action is our organization. Mr. Sture Brison, leader of the Swedish group, who proposed that the rules should be altered "to restore legality", agreed to accept a British amendment to the effect that a decision to allow "observers" to attend a conference should be agreed by a two-thirds majority of the council. Mr. Rushdi Said, an Egyptian member of the executive of the IFU, asked the conference to accept the fact that the United Nations had agreed to admit the Palestinians as observers.

## NC split

### Sisbury

ed from page 1  
C. We want the same majority rule now." Rhodesian Government nothing while the id is being dealt in the political poker. Mr. is continuing his mood to the news and foreign journalists teing up for interviews, e invariably given. usaka Correspondent The Rev Ndabaningi said in a broadcast day that the 10-year constitutional crisis be solved through a guerrilla war. interview on Zambia said the ANC had the conclusion that rule in the breakaway colony would be re-ough the barrel of the

## Espionage at Namibia conference

From Nicholas Ashford  
Windhoek, Sept. 3  
A scandal broke over the constitutional talks on the future of Namibia after the revelation today that a bugging device had been found in the hotel where most of the African delegates are staying. Delegates had little doubt who was responsible for planting the device; and most fingers pointed at South Africa's Bureau of State Security (BOSS). It was noted that BOSS's headquarters in Windhoek are only 300 yards away from the hotel, within easy transmission reach. According to one delegate, a white man had suddenly appeared in the hotel lounge shortly before the start of one of their meetings, and he had

been seen moving chairs near the curtains where the bug was to be found. The device, about the length of a cigarette box and half as wide, was found on Sunday in the private lounge of Windhoek's Grand Hotel, the site of private meetings by African representatives. At the time of its discovery, a group of about 60 delegates, supporters of Chief Clessens Kapuho, the Herero leader, were meeting to consider their joint position at the conference. This group have retained Mr. Stuart Schwartz, the American lawyer, to provide advice on constitutional matters. But other delegations supporting the whites have opposed attempts to allow Mr. Schwartz to attend conference meetings. It is unclear why the dis-

covery of the bugging device was kept secret until today. One delegate suggested that the reason was to use it in favour of Mr. Schwartz's participation. The lawyer was present when the device was found. Those who favour his presence at the negotiations are mainly from the centre and south of the country and include the Herero, the largest delegation at the talks, as well as the Damara, Nama and the more radical members of the Coloured and Baster delegations. Northern delegations from Ovamboland, Kavango and Caprivi are badly opposed to allowing an "outsider" into the conference hall. So, too, is the two-tribe white delegation which has apparently exerted considerable pressure on the African groups to keep him out.

## 'Hotel bills paid' for girls by convicted smuggler

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, Sept. 3  
Two London girls, who are charged with conspiring to smuggle £120,000-worth of foreign currency out of Kenya, stayed in Nairobi in June as the guests of a Mr. Madhusudan Madhubhai Patel, who paid their hotel bills, it was alleged in court today. Mr. Dipak Patel, a Nairobi resident, said Mr. M. M. Patel had stayed with him for more than two months earlier this year on a visit from London, where he claimed he ran several provision shops. The witness agreed that Mr. M. M. Patel had been jailed in

Nairobi for currency smuggling about five years ago and was then deported from Kenya. He said Mr. M. M. Patel borrowed his car to take the two girls, Teresa Ann Laws, aged 14, and Lynn Francis, aged 16, to Nairobi airport on June 19, and had not returned. More foreign currency, said to have been recovered from a suitcase consigned to London as unaccompanied baggage by the two girls, was produced in court today. It included 2,999 American dollars and 165 German marks found inside an ornamental lamp. The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

## Arthur Ashe film banned by South Africa

From Our Correspondent  
Cape Town, Sept. 3  
A documentary film, *The World of Arthur Ashe*, covering the life of the black Wimbledon tennis champion to South Africa, has been banned here by the Directorate of Publications. In the film, Ashe discusses with Muhammad Ali, the world heavyweight boxing champion, his reactions to life in a land of apartheid and also defends his decision to go on the trip. Our Foreign Staff writes: Mr. John Marshall, the British producer-director of the film, said he now doubted that South Africa's moves towards multi-racial sport were genuine.

## Chilean asylum for leader of Ecuador revolt

Santiago, Sept. 3.—The Chilean Government has granted political asylum to General Raul Gonzalez Alvarez, leader of Monday's abortive military coup in Ecuador, it was officially announced here today. General Gonzalez was officially reported to have been arrested and held in prison in Quito yesterday after the rebels surrendered to Government forces. Quito: The Ecuadorian Government announced last night that General Gonzalez and other rebel leaders had escaped after surrendering and had sought refuge in the Chilean and other embassies. The President, who seized power from Dr. Velasco Ibarra in a coup in 1972, has promised to punish the rebels with the full weight of the law. Apart from the troops involved, about six army officers and some civilians were believed to be in custody awaiting trial.—Reuter.

## Peru ends exile of some left-wing political leaders

From Jane Monahan  
Lima, Sept. 3  
The first decision of Peru's new Government after last week's coup, has been the rescinding of previous decrees that ordered the deportation of several journalists and civilians and the closure of several political magazines. The decision confirms President Francisco Morales Bermudez's determination to reestablish the original principles of Peru's revolution. Among other things, these admit criticism of Government policies so long as it is not aimed at upsetting or diverting the course of the revolution. Several left-wing political leaders who were ordered to be deported last month can now return. Reflecting the key roles they played in last Friday's bloodless coup, both Gen. Jorge Fernandez Maldonado, the

former Mines Minister, and General Leonidas Rodriguez, division commander in charge of Lima, have been rewarded with promotions. General Fernandez Maldonado, the only minister who knew of the coup in advance, is to be staff commander of the Army, which puts him in line to be Peru's next Prime Minister in six months' time. The present premier, General Vargas Prieto, sworn in last Saturday, is due to retire. General Leonidas Rodriguez, as well as retaining his post in command of Lima, is to head the Government office of information and a more relaxed attitude on the press may be expected. In all, nine new ministers have been sworn in, including a civilian, Dr. Luis Barua Castaneda, former head of Cofide, the state development bank. He is to be Minister of the Economy.

# How the specialists will look after your gas central heating all the year round.

It could save you a lot of time, trouble and money to let the specialists look after your domestic gas central heating.

The specialists do the work. At British Gas we have specialists to carry out all service work. They know all about gas and all about gas central heating appliances. They carry the right equipment and tools to do the job and are able to obtain any spare parts that may be needed.

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**One Star Plan:** An annual service of the boiler and its controls, including cleaning and adjustment.  
**Two Star Plan:** The annual service of the boiler and its controls, including labour costs should anything go wrong during the year.  
**Three Star Plan:** In addition to the full service of the boiler and its controls, this covers the whole central heating system including the cost of any parts and labour that may be required during the year.

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FREEPOST, London WC1V 7BR.  
Please send me full details of the three domestic central heating regular service plans.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
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BRITISH GAS  
the specialists

## ELEX-25 p.a.

does not warrant installation of your own should you wish to use the time to suit your own and speed up your work.











## SPORT

## Football

## England's expected dominance lasts only 25 minutes as Switzerland play in the old style

From Geoffrey Green  
Football Correspondent

Basle, Sept 3

Switzerland 1 England 2

On a mellow, still evening,

England won their usual victory

over Switzerland in the St Jakob

Stadium here tonight. But anyone

who thought that we were in for a

practice run and would carry too

many guns for the opposition had

before the end of the first half

in the opening 18 minutes

through Keegan and Channon and

seeing Keegan miss a penalty kick,

a moratorium must now be held,

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mediately put Channon clear

of the defence again caught by

surprise, and standing square.

That was the end of

England's command. From the

half hour when Müller headed in

a corner kick from Pfister after

Clemence had completely missed

the ball in the St Jakob

Stadium here tonight. But anyone

who thought that we were in for a

practice run and would carry too

many guns for the opposition had

before the end of the first half

in the opening 18 minutes

through Keegan and Channon and

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England, more and more like a

long distance runner who has

begun to feel the pain, moved in

a slow, deliberate and at times

heavy-footed way. The defenders,

in particular, were stripped and

strained like something exposed to

a great wind as Switzerland

revealed their sharp appetite.

Todd, Beattie, Whitworth and

Watson all fought hard and at

times their toughness was more

to do with honesty than ruthlessness.

Currie and Francis suggested

that behind their moves was

a passing power of intellect.

Currie in particular allowed his

feet to take him where his mind

wanted to go. But of all of them

the most durable was Beattie, a

usual workhorse.

Switzerland finally played with

a sort of gaiety and a freedom

which was more spring-like than

the real spring and before the

end they might have squeezed an

equalizer through Müller, twice.

Currie and Francis saved

as he turned a flashing shot over

the top. Then England had

long since substituted Macdonald

for Johnson at centre forward—

some 10 minutes after the interval—

and the Newcastle man, though

showing more dash than his pre-

decessor, still managed to miss a

glaring chance near the end after

Keegan had put him through and

he was left with a free kick. The

keeper only to be overpowered

before he could make his strike.

There is no time now for vast

experimentation, England will have

to make what bricks they can with

the straw available when they go

to Bratislava next month.

Switzerland, however, will be

stronger than England. They have

a more experienced and more

flexible defence. They have a

more powerful attack. They have

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## Cricket

## Woolmer shepherds England home

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

THE OVAL: England drew with

Australia

The fourth Test match between

England and Australia, which

was expected to be a draw, and

Australia unable to force a victory.

By three o'clock the game had

lost its meaning, except for

Woolmer and Keegan, who had

been out for a long time, and

the rest of the game was a

series of sacking cheap runs

from a tired Australian attack.

England's total of 538 was their

highest in this country since they

beat Australia at Old Trafford in

1954. It was the means of a

notable escape. Woolmer's 149 is

his best score in first-class cricket.

This, which is surprising, is

because he is regarded as a

reliable batsman, not a batsman

who can play a great innings.

He played a great innings, but

in achieving the score which

was the difference between the

two sides, he was not at his

best. He was not at his best

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# Down the publican can serve up longer the vintage of 1957

Ryder, copped for the first time, against the publican, in the first round of play championship sponsored by the American and London Group at Lindrick, yesterday. Other Ryder copped for the first time, against the publican, in the first round of play championship sponsored by the American and London Group at Lindrick, yesterday. Other Ryder copped for the first time, against the publican, in the first round of play championship sponsored by the American and London Group at Lindrick, yesterday.

## round results in Lindrick match play event

Round 1: (Tynes) best 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## quiet invasion of an all-male preserve

Bohm has a two handicap, the lowest on the women's front in West Germany. Through the Continental, like the home players, are finding the British ladies and their handicap. The home team, who holders, are at full with Julia Greenhalgh, who has had a level par 75, despite an eight at the 455 yard hole.

## Walker talks of a 'moral obligation'

Sept 3.—John Walker, mile record holder, made today from his European tour and said he would race against him in January if the world 1,500 metres race could be entered.

## da should be champion after Italian Grand Prix

unshaken from 1974, which means that the Brabham should still have a good advantage over most of the opposition. Last year, Ferrari suffered a surprise defeat in front of their home crowd after Lauda and Regazzoni had been the early race leaders. But this time the pressure was not as great, and it is likely that Lauda will be prepared to play a waiting game while Regazzoni, fresh from his victory in the European Formula 1 Grand Prix, will be allowed to play the role of the hare.

# Miss Wade faces Mrs Cawley in semi-final

From Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

Forest Hills, September 3. Virginia Wade, of Kent, champion in 1958, reached the last four of the women's singles in the United States tennis championships by beating Katie Ebbinghaus 6-3, 6-0 here today.

## Card of course

Card of course for the 1975 season. The card of course for the 1975 season. The card of course for the 1975 season. The card of course for the 1975 season. The card of course for the 1975 season.

## Nicklaus heads earnings list

WASHINGTON, Sept 2.—Jack Nicklaus, who missed the B.C. Open last weekend, continues to top the United States golf circuit money list with earnings of about \$100,760, it was announced here today.

## Top entries for Ganton

Three former British Open champions, Roberto de Vicenzo, Bob Charles and Peter Thomson, are among the acceptors for the £20,000 Dunlop masters golf tournament at Ganton, near Scarborough, from October 1 to 4.

# Joking Apart ends unfunny jinx

By Michael Seely

The Queen's filly, Joking Apart, won the decisive victory in the Stranmillis Stakes at York yesterday afternoon. This victory broke the remarkable run of ill-fortune that has dogged the mare's first three years in the event during the past eight years.

The start was delayed for five minutes because of the reluctance of Silky to enter the stall. First the black and white filly, then the Queen's filly, Joking Apart, won the decisive victory in the Stranmillis Stakes at York yesterday afternoon.

Winner of two of her seven starts this season Joking Apart simply does not know how to run a bad race. Even on her only unplaced outing at Deesville, Joking Apart had come home like a train to finish sixth to Sky Commander after having lost her chance by being bumped at the 17th runner.

Balding considers that the Prix de l'Opera, now run on Prix de la Trinité day, to be a suitable distance for the filly. The distance of the race is nine furlongs he thinks that Joking Apart now stays further than she did earlier in the season. In addition, she has failed to win a pattern race Joking Apart will be claiming the £10,000 prize for the three and four-year-old fillies.

## York programme

(Television (I.B.A.) 2.35, 3.10, 3.40 and 4.10 races)

- 2.0 TADCASTER STAKES (2-y-o fillies; £1,358; 6f) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 2.35 BISHOPSTORPHE HANDICAP (2-y-o; £1,383; 1m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 3.10 FOLLIOTT HANDICAP (£1,732; 1m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 4.0 CRATHORNE STAKES (Maidens; 2-y-o; £1,173; 6f) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

## Results at York

- 2.0 (2.4) SANGTON STAKES (2-y-o; £1,560; 1m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 2.35 (2.4) BISHOPSTORPHE HANDICAP (2-y-o; £1,383; 1m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 3.10 (2.4) FOLLIOTT HANDICAP (£1,732; 1m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 4.0 (2.4) CRATHORNE STAKES (Maidens; 2-y-o; £1,173; 6f) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.



Ormeley (P. Eddery) wins the Sancton Stakes from Tierra Fuego (L. Piggott) at York.

finish in the Pye Handicap Stakes, Diana Russell, on the third horse, Green Signal, objected to the first and second Stakes and Track Master. Following a stewards' inquiry, the race was declared a draw. The race was run on the 17th runner, and placed third leaving Track Master's owner, M. Oakley, to be the lucky recipient of the colour television set given by the sponsors.

## Fontwell Park programme

2.15 OVGING HURDLE (Handicap; £469; 2m 1f) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

- 2.15 OVGING HURDLE (Handicap; £469; 2m 1f) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 2.45 ARUNDEL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap; £484; 2 1/4m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 3.15 EARTHAM HURDLE (Handicap; £533; 2m 1f) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 3.45 AMBERLEY HURDLE (Handicap; £340; 2 1/4m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 4.15 FORD STEEPLECHASE (Novices; £420; 2 1/4m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 4.45 ALDINGBOURNE HURDLE (Novices; £340; 2m 1f) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

## Fontwell Park selections

2.15 Won For John. 2.45 Menehall. 3.15 George Stephens. 3.45 Hercules. 4.15 Gay Manicou. 4.45 Equival.

## York selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 GUPTURE is specially recommended. 2.30 Shukran. 3.10 Two and a Quarter. 3.30 Peacel. 4.10 Peacel. 4.40 Movie Idol.

## Results at York

- 2.0 (2.4) SANGTON STAKES (2-y-o; £1,560; 1m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 2.35 (2.4) BISHOPSTORPHE HANDICAP (2-y-o; £1,383; 1m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 3.10 (2.4) FOLLIOTT HANDICAP (£1,732; 1m) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.
- 4.0 (2.4) CRATHORNE STAKES (Maidens; 2-y-o; £1,173; 6f) 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.







# The Norwich Way

## is helping to stamp out fires on the drawing board



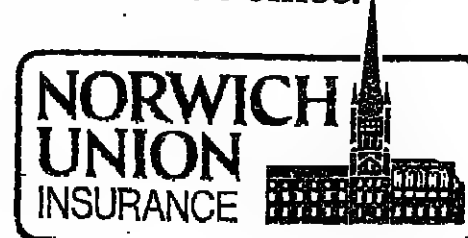
In our experience, the safest time to survey a building for fire insurance purposes is before it's been built.

Here you see Donal O'Driscoll, standing over some plans in an architect's office. He's one of the Norwich Union team of fire surveyors, and he's pointing out possible fire hazards in the plans of a new factory.

We can do so much more to help eliminate risks, advise on materials and recommend safety systems if we're called in whilst the project is still on the drawing board.

Less risk. Fewer claims. Lower premiums. It's a simple equation. And it's the Norwich Way to have experts always available to help you work it out.

If you have a building project on hand, we'll be glad to help make it fire-resistant before it even leaves your architect's office.





## Genetic study does not mean Nazi-style birth control

For those who are alarmed by the findings of the genetic study of human characteristics, it is important to remember that the study is not a Nazi-style birth control.

Even today, eugenics—science which studies of inherited human characteristics—is aimed at their improvement. It is not a Nazi-style birth control. It is not a Nazi-style birth control.

Perhaps, then, when hallowing Mr. Anthony Smith set out to write a book on human breeding, he should not have been surprised that one of his friends immediately labelled him as a fascist.

Leonardo's half-brother Bartolomeo was only 22 when the artist died, and he determined to attempt the recreation of his brother by seeking a wife who was as similar as possible to Leonardo's mother.

Leonardo's mother, a peasant girl from the village of Vinci, Bartolomeo went to the village to select a suitable bride, found and married one, and in due course had a son, Piero.

As the boy grew up he began to show signs of artistic genius in his sculpture; but he died at the age of 23 of a fever.

Piero's early death, high light the priority that has to be given to control of early mortality before there can be any hope of improving the quality of the human race.

The least emotive and so far most successful area of eugenics effort has been a reduction in the incidence of inherited and congenital disease. The pattern of inheritance of conditions such as muscular dystrophy is now clear, and a lot is known about the transmission of defects such as mongolism and spina bifida.

More important, in many cases young men and women who wish to marry can be told whether they are carriers of a disease which has already affected other members of the family, and in some instances, when there are grounds for anxiety that the foetus may be abnormal, tests can be made early enough in pregnancy for termination to be possible.

Despite their potential for causing human misery, defects present at birth have a very small effect on the health of a community; yet even these modest attempts to control the quality of the next generation

by genetic counselling and selective abortion have aroused ethical comment.

While there is a valid case for arguing that a foetus should not be destroyed simply because there is a chance that it may be defective, it is less clear that current practices are the first step on a slippery slope to state control of breeding and compulsory sterilization of people known to carry the genes for an inherited disease.

Emotion can all too easily drive out reason in consideration of topics of this kind—as has been shown by the violence of the attacks on scientists such as Shookley and Essenkov who have had the temerity to discuss the interrelation of race and intelligence. No one can doubt that there is a link between intelligence and height, but the link is not as simple as it seems.

Studies by Professor J. M. Tanner at the Institute of Child Health in London have shown that "there is currently a small but significant tendency for taller adults in the population to score higher in some intelligence tests than shorter adults of the same age."

It seems likely that tall people rise (in the social scale) because they are marginally better at certain mental tasks. Somehow the link between height and intelligence seems less provocative than that with race—while it is within everyone's knowledge that the correlation is of no practical value in assessing the intelligence of the next stranger one meets.

Armchair theorists and their critics seem mostly concerned with long-term prospects, postulating societies in which a pragmatic attitude to time in the link between height and intelligence seems less provocative than that with race—while it is within everyone's knowledge that the correlation is of no practical value in assessing the intelligence of the next stranger one meets.

When the risk is high that the next baby will be abnormal, most decide to have no further children unless the decision can be made early in pregnancy, when the offer of selective abortion is usually willingly accepted. These are ordinary people faced with a cruel problem, more often than not the decision they make is one the eugenists would approve.

The crucial factor is that the information should be available on which parents can base their decisions. Once it becomes clear that smoking, and more recently, drinking, could be harmful in pregnancy, expectant mothers mostly acted on that knowledge.

Mr Smith's book will help to disseminate the facts about human breeding to a far wider audience. Tragically, however, it can do nothing about malnutrition—the major cause today of babies failing to fulfil their genetic potential. A baby can never catch up the retardation in brain development that results from starvation in the first 12 months of life—and this year in the developing countries of the world more babies than ever before will suffer this avoidable handicap.

Dr Tony Smith

## As more groups play the aid game, it is the poor nations who are losing out

In both human and economic terms the developing countries that do not produce oil face a critical situation. Recession in industrial countries has sharply reduced their opportunities to sell their goods abroad; high oil prices and global inflation have greatly reduced their ability to import all the goods they need to feed the starving and enhance prospects of real economic growth.

The human dimension of today's problem was simply stated in the recent annual report of the World Bank, with the figure of 630,000,000 people living on an annual income of less than £24 a year. The economic problem was well illustrated in the annual report of the International Monetary Fund, which noted that the annual production of developing countries had a total balance of payments deficit this year of more than £23,000m.

What the developing countries need today more than anything else is the combination of increased aid, lower world inflation and increased opportunities to sell their exports. What they definitely do not need is more aid schemes to transfer aid, study

proposals, and tell governments how they should allocate the aid they receive.

It is against this background that one should view this week's annual meetings in Washington of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund and the major American proposals outlined at the first day of the seventh special session of the United Nations in New York. At all these meetings there was a ready acknowledgement by leaders of the industrial countries of the fact that the problems of the developing countries are becoming more severe.

There was also a great deal of discussion of what methods could best be used to channel aid to the developing countries. The IMF, for example, which is meant to be the guardian and regulator of the international monetary system, is about to become just another aid institution, taking its place alongside the plethora of

others, from the World Bank and the U.N. organizations, to the African Development Fund and the development assistance programmes of the EEC.

A significant and distressing aspect of the speeches was that no government boldly stated that it would ensure that the percentage of its gross national product given in aid would increase. Instead the industrial countries tended to blame the aid producers for the problems and called upon them to give more aid, while the oil countries in turn demanded more aid to the poor from the rich industrial countries.

On average the major industrial countries devote just 0.32 per cent of their gross national products in development assistance, and the percentage looks like declining rather than increasing. At a time when the major industrial countries are facing recession and large domestic budget deficits it would appear that the last thing ministers are considering is spending more on the aid to the poor of the world.

Recognizing that they have not more cash to give or rather that it is at present inconvenient to give more cash,

the rich countries have decided to distract attention from the cash problem by dreaming up a host of new schemes. There are such grandiose projects as the IMF's "trust fund" and the World Bank's "third window", the new United States "development security facility".

The only trouble is that the more schemes created the less cash each scheme can get when governments are not prepared to raise their aid grants. What is happening is that more and more organizations are getting into the aid game, leading to a fragmentation of aid programmes, reductions in cash volumes handled by effective programmes, confusion between aid agencies over their purposes, and a great deal of rhetoric with little action.

Should this situation continue, which is almost certain given the vast number of speeches made this week that have not suggested any new trends, it is likely that the developing countries will become all the more resentful. An almost certain reaction in some countries will be increased nationalization of subsidiary companies of foreign-

based corporations. Another likely reaction will be increased efforts by some countries to create commodity cartels along the lines established by the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries.

These are exactly the sort of developments that Dr Kissinger and other senior American officials most fear. There seems, however, no way of avoiding such developments, for the Opec or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development nations, decide to grant the developing countries a higher proportion of their gross national products, the Americans and others continually stress that the volume of their aid is increasing, but the round-cash figures are misleading in an age of inflation and the real value of the aid is barely rising at a rate equal to the growth of the world's population or equal to the task of ensuring real economic growth in the developing countries.

Should the developing countries reject too long a way of avoiding such developments, the fact that they are being given merely more institutions, instead of more money, and should they continue the poli-

cies of the past couple of years, then there is bound to be a reaction among the rich countries, which could well do even more damage to the relationship between rich and poor.

Alas, the outlook is a bleak one and the remarks that Dr Kissinger had prepared for the United Nations special session may well become a self-fulfilling prophecy. At one point in the speech, the American Secretary of State notes that economic issues have already become the subject of mounting confrontations, with embargoes and cartels and nationalization, then he adds that "in the future, the subject of this century, should this trend continue, the division of the planet between north and south, between rich and poor, would become as grim as the darkest days of the Cold War. We would enter an age of festering resentment, of resort to economic warfare, a hardening of new blocks, the undermining of cooperation, the erosion of international institutions—and failed development."

Frank Vogl

## A century of putting off reform of drunkenness laws

As long ago as 1972 a Select Committee on Habitual Drunkards announced that "small fines and short imprisonment are proved to be useless" for dealing with drunks, and it recommended that drunken offenders be placed in homes for inebriates rather than prison.

Nearly a hundred years later section 91 of the 1967 Criminal Justice Act provided for the removal of the penalty of imprisonment for the offence of being drunk and disorderly, though it expressly laid down that the implementation of the section should be dependent on the Home Secretary being satisfied as to the availability of sufficient accommodation for the care and treatment of offenders.

In 1971 the Home Office Working Party on Habitual Drunkards reported that "alternative forms of treatment for all persons who at present go to prison as a consequence of committing a drunkenness offence". It recommended that instead of prison, a drunken offender should be provided with treatment, hostel, experimental detoxification centres and a comprehensive system of after-care. And to complete the innuendo towards the removal of a proper system of care for drunks the 1972 Criminal Justice Act enabled the Secretary of State for Social Services to set up the necessary medical centres.

Yet in 1974 98,990 persons were prosecuted for offences of drunkenness and 3,091 were imprisoned—2,675 of them being too poor, or probably too alcoholic and down and out, to pay their fines. And of this last group, 67 were aged between 17 and 20.

At a time when the prison population is reaching explosive proportions and when the Home Secretary is being forced into announcing long-advocated reforms of parole and juvenile detention through expediency, rather than, as suspected, out of conviction, one would have thought that some progress, at least, would have been made in this particular area.

After all, no one of standing argues that drunks should be imprisoned, everyone accepts that imprisonment does not benefit them or society, and anyone with any sense at all

The fact that drunken offenders are still sent to prison is an indictment of society

can see that they are a suitable case for treatment, not punishment.

The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, the National Association of Probation Officers, the Howard League and the Campaign for the Homeless and Rootless have all petitioned the Home Secretary to decriminalize the offence of drunkenness and appealed to Barbara Castle to provide the caring resources.

As the Habitual Drunkard Offender report pointed out, "the so-called 'drunks' who are continually passing through police stations, courts and prisons... are 'sick' rather than 'bad', and that the answer to the problem, if one exists, is most likely to be found in the development of a fundamentally different approach from the traditional ones of arrest, fine and imprisonment."

Yet over a hundred years after the Select Committee recommended the establishment of inebriate homes as an alternative to prison, eight years after the Criminal Justice Act, four years after the Home Office report and three years after the DHSS assumed responsibility for dealing with the problem and we are still little further along the road to a more enlightened and helpful approach than we were in 1872.

There are still no detoxification centres. No centres have yet been approved under section 34 of the 1972 Criminal Justice Act. Admittedly a 15-bed experimental hospital detoxification unit is being

built in Manchester and a variety of other detoxification proposals are being considered elsewhere. But a miserly £460,000 is all that has been allocated in the current financial year for capital expenditure on NHS schemes to improve services for alcoholics.

Even the provision of hostels is shockingly inadequate. Something like 12 are supposed to be in the pipeline but these will increase the total number of beds by only 100 and bring the total to less than 500. This is slow progress indeed, particularly as the 1971 report put hostels as its "highest priority". "The provision of more hostel accommodation," it said, "and the use of hostels for the dual purpose of non-custodial treatment and after-care, are policies which should be urgently and energetically pursued." And it suggested that 2,000 places should be provided "immediately" with an eventual target of 5,000.

The fact that drunken offenders, so many of whom are alcoholic, are still imprisoned is an indictment of the Home Secretary for his failure to decriminalize the offence of drunkenness, of the Social Services Secretary for failing to provide the necessary but unglamorous resources and of society as a whole for treating thousands of its inadequate and vulnerable citizens with what amounts to callous indifference.

These failures are distressing given the overcrowded prisons, the costs involved in police and court time and the fact that a hostel bed costs half that of a prison place. They are also a disgrace, for so many who need help are left to huddle together in derelict buildings or dragged before a magistrate to be punished for their illness.

The implementation of the proposals set out in 1971 should be started now. They would provide the crucial social support and medical help for drunken offenders, and relieve the police, the courts and the prisons of an onerous and expensive burden. After all, a hundred years is long enough to wait for reform.

Robert Kilroy-Silk

The author is Labour MP for Ormskirk.

## Why Bougainville's breakaway is being ignored

Melbourne. When dates for self-government were first set for Papua New Guinea a few years ago, various suggestions were made to threaten to break away from the central government in Port Moresby.

In the Madang area, the island of New Britain and Bougainville, there were suggestions of secession for various reasons, but mainly because throughout Papua New Guinea there are hundreds of different tribes, speaking a total of 700 languages, completely separated from each other, except by plane. So it is not surprising that Bougainville's stated intention of separating was never taken seriously, although the discovery of one of the world's largest deposits of copper certainly gave a different dimension to the Bougainville protests.

At last, on Monday, 15 days before Papua New Guinea becomes independent from Australia, Bougainville declared itself the Republic of North Solomons and raised its flag. If that is what constitutes becoming independent, then Bougainville certainly is, despite no one yet recognizing the new state and no announcements as to exactly how the more serious business of financing and administering the country will be handled.

Nevertheless it is now plain that Bougainville is serious about its independence and can no longer be regarded as a joke, even if the task ahead appears impossible.

Papua New Guinea's Chief Minister, Michael Somare, typically has shown no outward concern at Bougainville's stand, but clearly he will now have to take some action, particularly since the Roman Catholic Church, the most powerful organization in Bougainville, has officially announced its support for the breakaway move.

The Bougainville islanders have always regarded themselves as a separate entity in Papua New Guinea. For a start the people have jet black skins in contrast to the lighter shades of Papuans and New Guineans. The island is 1,000 kilometres east of the mainland and is certainly more closely associated geographically with the Sol-

omon Islands. Bougainvillians have resented in the past the interference of German, British and Australian colonial administrators and missionaries during this century and last. They find it difficult to forget that for 90 years foreigners have told them what to do without consultation.

The most recent outrage in their eyes was the establishment of the Bougainville Copper mine company in central Bougainville. Bougainville Copper is a subsidiary to Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia, which has been controlled by the giant British company, Rio Tinto Zinc. When the mine was set up the Australian administration backed by armed police allowed prospectors in and told the people their land was being taken without so much as a discussion or any negotiation.

In recent years, however, the Bougainvillians have come to terms with the mine, an engineering masterpiece of technology, particularly as they see it as the means to make them rich people, but first they had to separate from the mainland. The mine is Papua New Guinea's main source of revenue and the central government owns 20 per cent. Bougainvillians were quick to realize—having accepted the existence of the mine—that perhaps they should own it.

When Mr Michael Somare formed Papua New Guinea's first national government in 1972, Bougainville's political leaders hoped that their island would at last see fulfilment of its ideal, which Bougainvillians determined to a large extent their own future. That is the idea which they claim has been shattered.

Problems have arisen, in some cases not through any intentional slight by the Government but through inefficiency in administration and in communication between the Government and Bougainville. Bougainville now describes the Somares Government as a continuation of the Australian colonial administration.

The island's political leaders reversed to their assertion that only Bougainvillians know how to run Bougainville, and of course they still had the option on all that copper. The turning point was the Government's offer of only \$13m for Bougainville's 1975-76 works

programme when they had asked for \$55m. Bougainvillians found it even more significant that the Government backed out of an agreement to negotiate on that grant. When the Government did come to negotiate, the Bougainville Assembly switched its demands to secession.

Speeches at the secessionist Mr Leo Hannert, a former adviser to Chief Minister Somare, Mr Hannert is a sincere, gentle and idealistic man but estimated by some to be politically innocent. Until recently he had agreed privately that the idea of a secessionist Bougainville was a dream to inspire his people and a threat with which to obtain concessions from the Central Government. He now seems to have changed to a point of view where he believes the Bougainville breakaway to be a reality, which is a sentiment probably not shared by most of the island's 90,000 people.

For the moment, anyway, there has been no violence associated with Bougainville's secessionist movement and government activities are proceeding as usual. Neither Papua New Guinea, Australia, nor the United Nations recognizes the secession and government officials on the island are simply ignoring it. Work is proceeding at Papua, where the copper mine is located, and presumably Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia are simply waiting to see who wins the dispute so they can arrange to pay the 20 per cent of their revenue to the winner.

Dr Alexis Sarcel has been appointed chairman of the new Government of the Republic of North Solomons, and both Mr Somare and Mr Whitlam have ignored the entire proceeding as a matter of internal affairs in Papua New Guinea. Mr Somare in Port Moresby telling people not to panic until this had been sorted out.

So far it is not clear what will happen although there was a suggestion some time ago that Bougainville would be brought in if Bougainville proceeded with its plans. For the time being everyone seems to be taking a head-in-the-sand approach hoping that the problem will go away when the Bougainville islanders find it impossible to administer their island state.

Douglas Aiton

## The Illustrated LONDON NEWS

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## The Times Diary

### Inflation outstrips the meter men



Ken Norton yesterday with necklace.

and will soon open in London. Norton had never acted before making this film, but he does not seem to have found it difficult. He attributes his success to "positive thinking". The skill of the director, Richard Fleischer, and the cooperation of Susan George, the costar, who induces him in a key scene.

"Everybody is a natural actor," he assured me. It brings out the ham in you. I don't have to say much in the film. Not much word stuff, but a lot of eye expressions and expressing emotions through my body—like when Susan George takes her clothes off and I don't want her to."

Norton, who is black, objected at first to the film because he thought it did not help the cause of black people in America. He agreed to

appear only after amendments were made to the script. He is fond of jewelry. On his right hand he has two large rings and two bracelets. On his left there was a watch and a colossal silver ring with 24 diamonds (though he feared he might have lost one in the shape of a volcano. "To me a volcano is a symbol of strength," he explained. He also wore a silver necklace and a watch, built into a gold coin, on a chain round his neck. His pale blue shirt was printed with a map of the world, showing the agricultural products of various regions.

It is natural that a man with such a wardrobe to support should be concerned about the financial aspects of his two careers. He still boxes, and hopes to meet Ali again next year. At present he makes more from rights than from his films, but he hopes that might change. "In the boxing world I'm on top," he explained. "In the film world I'm starving in the middle and working up."

Brothers The Trades Union Congress returned to the business of saving the country yesterday after the diversion of the Shrewsbury pickers' demonstration. The drone of weighty argument progressed as if nothing had happened, a tribute to the hardiness of delegates who have faced three days of assorted distractions.

The week began badly for some participants when the hot water boiler at the Imperial Hotel gave up the ghost, and inmates had to make do with cold baths or no baths at all for several days.

Someone well-groomed, union secretary booked out in disgust but Clive Jenkins merely took to the hotel's basement swimming pool.

Tuesday's demonstrators were replaced yesterday in the conference lobbies by an equally strong contingent from an adjoining motor cycle factory, all wearing white T-shirts emblazoned with "Norton" in red, overprinted with the Department of Energy's "Save It" symbol.

None of the speakers in the key economic debate could match the wit of the barman in Yates's Wine Lodge, a large and bare drinking establishment in the town centre. Someone threw a petrol bomb in here this morning, he announced to lunchtime drinkers. "But don't worry, one of the customers drank it before it went off."

Too much Asprey's, a large Bond Street jeweller, gave a preview of their Christmas presents yesterday when indicated that spending in the top echelon has not been affected by Austerity Chic. Neither chic nor austerity were much in evidence.

The smart question not to ask about the glittering objects was "What is for?" What, for instance, was the silver-plated thumb-screw-type instrument? A lex of lamb holder (£18.95). Sir Winston Churchill's paintings were reproduced on Lincolns' plates with a table border in a set of 12 for £17.95. For those who wanted the

restaurant and a café, was full of restaurateurs in shirt sleeves poring over briefs and men talking sweetly about the upcoming upsurge in house prices. There had certainly been an upswing in the restaurant's prices.

The menu said you could have any individual dish and give a price alongside. Hors d'oeuvre were 90p—but not, as it turned out, when you have them as a main course.

The slightly frenzied, authentically French waitress said the hors d'oeuvre trolley was finished—it was 1.40 pm—presumably because everyone wanted them in the hot weather. The head waitress said she would have a nice playful made up for me in the kitchen, and was there anything I didn't like about the food?

It sounded promising and eventually the plate arrived—well-arranged, though not particularly exciting. There was cauliflower with mayonnaise, eggs with mayonnaise and beetroot. But I was charged £1.80 for what amounted to an egg mayonnaise salad. Where was the jambon persille I saw being carried into the kitchen as I left? Or the rough country pate being sold in the snack bar upstairs?

The Brasserie has obviously decided to be a restaurant rather than a café and I would have been better off having the set lunch.

Next: The Gay Hussar.

sideboards to flow with whisky, there was a crystal whisky fountain with a massive stopper and gilt tap handle for £70.

There was much to wait my reporter into another world. She particularly felt no pressing need for the leather-bound Hostess Book (from £10.75) for recording dinner parties with a table plan on one side of the page and "Gown and Jewels worn" on the other.

Too dear Mirabel Cecil, continuing her judicious—review of hors d'oeuvre, visits Old Bailey. The Brasserie Benoit's in Old Bailey, which used to describe itself as a cross between a

The National Westminster Bank seem to have made a remarkable astronomical discovery. Their Travellers' Guide, for their customers who go abroad, reveals: "Foreign sun isn't British sun. Don't trust it."

PHS



egates at the TUC conference were torn yesterday when they wanted to do what they knew they ought to do. The tension was most apparent in the speech of Geoffrey Drain of the Association and the Local Government Association, seconding the motion on which was in the end Mr Drain felt impelled to say many reservations to the end he paused to let delegates that he did not seem lukewarm; in tone, he would have had to do degrees less cool even if as lukewarm. It was motion that he was so motion—that he was so to echo the reservations union that might position over—as the tone it had been commended in Murray and Mr Jack had been urgent; they phesied falling living and rising unemployment had said roundly that age claims they been to blame, they been the risks of destroying confidence in the pound talked, in short, like from Whitehall. It was using that they came in mockery later on, or a things of a very different tenor said in the recent past were quoted back at them. But there was never doubt that the conference, including many of those who indulged in such rueful teasing, would give them the decisive majority that they asked for.

But it came about at a certain cost. To keep up the proprieties of the movement it was necessary to look not quite squarely at the implications of what was being done. In some respects, the supporters of the alternative motion, which rejected any interference with collective bargaining and proposed that Britain should spend her way out of her difficulties, were able to be more realistic. The £6 limit was to apply for one year only, said the motion favoured by the general council (NALGO), for one, would not have supported it otherwise. What might happen thereafter was left obscure by its supporters, and it was left to its opponents to speculate about what forms of control might follow.

Among the material that had been granted, into the successful motion was this: If measures to combat unemployment were very similar to the one in the defeated motion, Mr Murray, in particular, spoke at length about the need for such a programme, although he said it was not

though he and most of those on their side must notional major part even in so good of the question When this apparent, they have to make the small gestures as may tender, and still more: hard loyalty to it, or bear the threat trial pressures to of bringing a government. It is fairly present leadership go some way in sacrifices, step averting their eyes least, and a ferocious left wing them, and it can pathy from many give it outright support of the pickets Opera House cries this week "free Des Warr almost from the free collective The probable next 12 months But having come ding dearly held likely, that the movement will hold Government for a

between the two wings of the African National Council is less bridgeable than next itself. In the bitter struggle between Mr Nkomo and Rev Ndaibingi Sithole, the feud between their two parties, the Zimbabwe Peoples Union and the African National Council has been reopened. Both were banned by Mr Smith; their leaders jailed, by merging themselves in Muzorewa's unbanned African National Council could not take part in the talks on a future constitution. At the meetings in Lusaka last week, the bitter rivalries were from plain under the surface. Deep, and are personal, ideological. The Bishop said the view that there is a place for a militant wing in the movement as well as a peaceful wing. The ANC needs to be able to threaten war while negotiating for peaceful change. Mr Smith sides, the ANC needs to have control over the militias in the field. An official militant wing was therefore apparently in formation in Zambia as the Zimbabwe Liberation Front. Mr Nkomo accuses the Zanu faction of having hijacked it, and it seems that they may have hijacked the Bishop's imprimatur on their leadership of it. But whatever the rights and wrongs, undiluted Zanu control of it seems bad tactics. For ANC negotiating purposes, a Zanu-run Liberation Front is not a sword in the scabbard, at the disposal of policy making. Zanu, for the term is still used, can now claim to be the legitimate ZLF part of the ANC and the sword arm may hijack the policy. For the Zanu men have never believed in negotiations, and now Mr Sithole has declared for more guerrilla war. The Zapu leaders suppose that, with Frelimo's help and example, they can repeat Frelimo's success. As the victors, they expect to inherit the country, and they are already speaking of moderates as though they had won the war and were about to settle scores with them as traitors to the cause. But they have yet to win the war, and have meanwhile deepened the distrust of Mr Nkomo and his supporters. Broadly Zanu majority Shona. Zapu (or the Zapu) covers the Matla other tribal minorities some Shona group in the strategic guerrilla terrain, (as Mr Nkomo cannot support Mr Smith some have joined army because of many vendettas, the Zanu party Zambia last year, Herbert Chitepo victims. Mr Nkomo opponents' accusations would do a deal that would fall short of majority rule. For Mr Smith is impossible for him to deal at all by doing will ever permit government. Nor Nkomo would consider year transition, but be forced into extra negotiations, at least unless Mr Vorster Kaunda can reject

s Council report: today  
ds that examinations  
Level (GCE) and the  
of Secondary Educa-  
ld be replaced by  
assessment. Every  
er should have a docu-  
be age of 16 which  
or her attainments,  
nd aspirations. The  
ich is a discussion  
one of the council's  
urries, merits further  
use one effect of rais-  
school leaving age to  
u to put many more  
ic pupils into exami-  
nes. Many, probably  
four million a year,  
school without any  
us whatsoever, and  
tion for employers  
services.

particularly serious  
a time when jobs for  
ers are hard to come  
egation of a docu-  
ment is a helpful  
very pupils who do  
examinations, and  
he lowest confidence  
as, and the report  
are most likely to be  
by further failure...

SE argue that the  
SE grade one quali-

fication as a passport to higher  
education and to many of the  
professions is becoming redun-  
dant. It is useful because it has  
been one means of ensuring that  
students study five subjects to a  
certain level. But when plans  
to broaden the A level syllabus  
are implemented, and when  
more professions demand A level  
and even graduate qualifications  
this use of the 16 plus examina-  
tion will be less vital.

The future of the A level or  
sixth form examination was out-  
side the brief of today's report.  
But if teacher assessment re-  
placed examinations at 16 plus,  
the pressure for it to replace  
examinations at a later date  
would become very strong. There  
have always been drawbacks to  
public examinations. The most  
serious are that they tend to  
dominate the curriculum, and  
that they do not do justice to  
students who feel ill on the day  
or for some reason do not rise to  
the occasion.

But for all their fail-  
ures, examinations have always  
provided a goal for most students to  
aim at, and, such being human  
nature, the most powerful  
stimulus to learning. The prospect  
of a report at the end of a

school career, or of  
term, is not near  
as the weekly or  
many non-academic  
would have left sc  
now doing well  
CSE.

The main dis-  
using teacher assess-  
only guide is that  
subconsciously  
judgment, is be-  
affected by his own  
towards the pupils.  
Council has set  
party to look at ser-  
and other aspects  
today's report, and  
welcomed. But  
of teacher assess-  
its infancy in this  
Up until now it  
nor, rather than  
the examination  
with the much re-  
examination, and la-  
1960s as an alterna-  
measuring success  
the Second  
examination, and  
continue to go  
The examination  
attainment under  
of pressure. This  
should be a back-  
perseverance in the  
classroom, or work

irley and others  
ll unspoiled hill  
and the entrance to New-  
ter is probably known  
of readers of *The*  
ier from the deck of  
ferry or from other  
g the magnificent  
ff landscape of which,  
Head and the Seven  
ndmark is an impor-  
t slopes of the hill,  
more than 17 acres  
g the splendid Vic-  
ere sold, in the face  
test, in the late 1960s  
er local council for  
evelopment, when the  
l were demolishing  
small Victorian houses  
o provide car parks.  
moment however the  
miraculously escaped  
ment, and though out-  
t consent has been  
ection on grounds of  
a World Heritage Coun-  
preliminary scheme  
acres surrounding the  
d a consequent appeal  
l Homes Ltd. are the  
adorned public in-  
ill reassemble on a  
next. This inquiry  
o the fate of this area  
ation and its life—  
"Eretria" by the  
hich is a monument  
rchitecture of a kind

From Mr. R. W. Baldwin

Sir, In his first letter (August 20) Dr. Lamberth said that in the direct grant schools the top socio-economic groups are "grossly over represented and the bottom groups still more grossly under represented" and that the schools "overwhelmingly serve the upper ranks of society".

In his reply (August 26) to the figures I gave (August 22) disproving his statement, he generalizes, so far as this school is concerned, he picks on three points. As regards the unskilled, our 1973-74 figures of 1.9 per cent in the top rank and

close to 100 per cent in the bottom rank, therefore that in our school there is indeed a "socio-economic representation". Other schools will have the same but there must be the industrial towns very near.

I leave it to your readers whether these facts support Dr. Lamberth's claims quoted above.

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. BALDWIN,  
Chairman of Governors  
The Manchester Grammar School,  
Manchester 13.  
August 26.

From Mr F. J. Opie

Sir, May I, being the recipient of a public service pension, be allowed to make a few comments?

(1) Even if public pensions were fully "indexed" in the cost of living, the real burden to the public would be no more than when the pensions were "uncoupled" since (2) If, *pace* Sir Alastair Pilkington (August 27), business management did its job the increase in national output would year by year reduce the relative cost of pensions.

Public pensions are not fully indexed in the cost of living. The pension which I received since December 1 last is based on the cost of living in June, 1974. The cost of living had risen by 7.5 per cent by December and by 27.4 per cent by July this year, and will probably have risen something like 33 per cent before the next update of pension is payable in December next.

(4) Of course pensioners who do not have index-linked pensions have suffered much greater loss of purchasing power than those who are purchasing most certainly have one, is not against public service pensioners but against those who have caused the present inflation.

(5) And those liable for the present rate of inflation one must include Sir Alastair Pilkington as a representative of management. The main cause of inflation, the Government's policy of incentives to buy votes by granting subsidies for which they are not prepared to raise the necessary taxes, is the utterly unreasonable policy of raising rates over the past decade. Major pensions are

From Mr Reginald Maudling, Conservative MP for Barnet, Clipping *Barnet*

Sir, In his review of the British economy on September 2, your Economics Editor said that "If past form had been followed, then the Government would have given up the struggle against inflation and gone over to reflation in the middle of this year just as Mr Maudling did in 1963."

Being Mr Jay's pardon, the analogy is as facile as the conclusion is erroneous. In 1962-1963, the inflation rate was 3.9 per cent. In 1963-1964, it was 3.1 per cent. Under the present Government it has been exceeding 25 per cent. There is clearly no relation whatever between the two periods.

I am not so much concerned here to defend the Government's policy in 1963-1964. My 1963 Budget was based upon the agreed views of the NEBC, which had been formed by Mr Selwyn Lloyd in the light of the Government's policy of high management and the unions that a more stable rate of growth could be achieved by concerted action. I still think this was true. The problem was whether we could pass through the inflationary stage on balance of payments in 1964, which was bound to arise because imports

increase employment for the capacity they already have? Chancellor after Chancellor since 1945 has tried to find a way of stimulating investment, by fiscal action, investment allowances, free depreciation, etc but the sad experience has been that industry will not invest, what ever the incentives, until there is clear evidence of a buoyant market for its products, that will flow from investment and justify the new investment.

We have been plagued for years with the tendency of industry to invest on a boom rather than in a slump, and even the Swedish system, now apparently espoused by Mr Jack Jones, does not seem very promising. Has Mr Jay got a better answer?

He talks in his article of a dilemma. Surely the problem is this. Can, in his words, "the monopolistic element be permanently taken out of collective bargaining"? If it cannot, we do not share his desire, then for investment and a high level of investment can never be achieved on his thesis without an unacceptable rate of inflation, I for one am not yet prepared to accept this rate of despair.

Yours faithfully,  
REGINALD MAUDLING,  
House of Commons,  
September 2.

**From Sir David Hunt**  
Sir, As a former archaeologist and a former High Commissioner in Cyprus, I should be grateful if you would allow me to raise in your columns a question which has caused me much sorrow and anxiety: what is really happening to the antiquities of Cyprus in the northern part of the island?

The Cyprus Government Department of Antiquities, whose reputation in international archaeological circles is second to none, has made a number of statements in the press. It claims that in Famagusta both the Panagusia Museum and the Hadji Prodromou collection (well known and officially registered with the Department) have been looted, as has the registered collection of Byzantine pottery formed by Mr C. Loizides of Morphou. Losses are also reported from Kyrenia, Gales, and from numerous churches and monasteries.

In addition the Department has collected detailed reports of losses from foreign archaeological missions working in the occupied area: for instance, hundreds of objects were stolen from the Canadian expedition at Soli and by the American expedition at Morphou. The British public was made aware of what is happening when the customs at Dover seized icons and ancient pottery from the huzzar, a Turkish Cypriot travelling to London.

Shortly after the invasion of July, 1974, the Government of Cyprus appealed to Unesco, among other international organizations, warning them of the dangers and asking them for their help. In response to this appeal from a member government Unesco sent a representative last spring, and he is now there again; but none of his findings has been published.

The Turkish press in Turkey and in Cyprus did indeed publish reports on August 23 and 26 in which the United Nations representative was represented as saying that all was in perfect condition; but the official statement issued on August 28, M. Delfand has denied that he ever made any such statement and described it as "groundless".

Surely it is time for Unesco to speak up. The organization may not be able to provide effective protection to the antiquities of Cyprus, which are part of the world's cultural heritage, but it has a duty to let the world know what are the facts.

Yours sincerely,  
WYN HUNY,  
Old Park, East Wing,  
Lindfield, Sussex,  
England, S22 8XZ.

**From Mr Maurice Chandler and Mr Hugh Hamming**  
Sir, The dispatch of United States Airforce planes, possibly planes from other countries also, to evacuate Europeans from Angola, coupled with reports that Britain has had a similar request from Portugal, raises afresh the case for an International Disaster Relief Transport Force advocated by this board for over two years. now.

It happens that our proposals, conducted by a wealth of experts, have attracted strong support in the Secretariat of Nato. Unfortunately we seem to have taken some member governments by surprise and no work on it has yet been authorized. This is surely a pity; had such a force been created under Nato auspices it would have been doubly useful today—expediting the evacuation and emphasising to the host countries the value of staying in Nato.

It happens that our chief military consultant, Brigadier Michael Blackman (recently Oxfam's Disaster Operations Officer), has been awarded a Nato Fellowship to take still further the study of the role of the mechanics of creating such a force which would consist essentially of earmarked aircraft, boats and trucks, coordinated by a small central staff. He sets out on a tour of western capitals this month. Our hope is that everybody is ready for this innovation, except some governments, who prefer to act unilaterally even at the expense of advance planning and joint arrangements for traffic control and supplies.

Meanwhile, we through your columns plead with the British Government, which is almost uniquely equipped to make a contribution to such a logistic force, with or without a Nato label, to look favourably on the idea.

Yours faithfully,  
**MAURICE CHANDLER**, Chairman,  
**HUGH HANNING**, Secretary,  
Committee on International Affairs,  
General Syndicate,  
Church House, Social Responsibility,  
Dean's Yard, SW1.  
September 3.

From Mrs Margaret O'Shea  
Sir, *Overseas* indeed I working-  
class children in the early thirties  
bought their pleasures with  
ha'pennies. These might include  
a toffee apple from an itinerant  
barrow; a basic two ounces of  
creacle toffee, unless you won the  
sweatshop's Ha'penny Dip entitling  
you to more; a ride on a horse-  
drawn roundabout, unless you could  
pay with an empty jam-jar; or best  
of all an exhilarating ride on the  
upper deck of an open bus.  
Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET O'SHEA,  
1 Willowfield  
Harlow, Essex.  
September 2.

From Major General L. Rowley Hill  
 Sir, As a boy of 11 or 12 driving  
 home after a long day after  
 cartridges with my father and four  
 brothers, in the straw under  
 the seats of the dog-cart with my  
 head pillowed on old Don's tummy.  
 I am, of course, recalling evenings  
 at the rail end of the last century.  
 am, Sir, Yours faithfully,  
**L. ROWLEY HILL,**  
 Falketts,  
 Leech,  
 Jcton,  
 Hampshire.

from Mr I. Deslandes and others.

Sir, Mr Henry Aughton (September 1) falls into the old trap of dividing total aid to council tenants by the total number of council tenants, thus dividing aid to owner-occupiers unfairly by those who remain in the mortgage and not by the total number of owner-occupiers. When the necessary correction is made, the conclusions are opposite to those which Mr Aughton seeks to draw.

The latest official estimate is that the average aid to each owner-occupier from rate relief on option mortgages was £174 in 1974-75 as against £75. The average aid for each council tenant from Exchequer and rate and subsidies and from rent rebates was £174—i.e. over twice as much. For new houses the differences are much wider.

Perhaps more important even than

and subsidy are exactly the same thing. More public debate about this is needed. The argument in favour is that the Treasury loses income by allowing tax relief.

On the other hand subsidy involves the risk of handing money to an individual; tax relief means simply that the individual is allowed to keep his own money. It can be claimed that the two things are hardly the same, unless we believe that the state creates all wealth.

Yours faithfully,  
I. DESLANDES, Director,  
House-Builders' Federation,  
NORMAN GRIGGS, Secretary,  
General Building Societies' Association,  
A. W. TAIT, Director,  
Housing Research Foundation,  
As from 14 Park Street, W.  
September 2.

from Mr. J. O. Tresidder:

Sir, Your leading article (August 13) posed some of the major dilemmas facing transport planning in this country. It would be to the common sense of basic transportation policy to transport planning on the basis of the positive changes which are happening and to suggest how further changes can be effected over the short time scale.

Over the past few years the need for major changes in the direction of transport planning has become increasingly obvious. The availability of public investment funds in transport is likely to be severely curtailed, and there has been a growing realization that scarce resources must be directed to meet society's clearly identified needs. All the evidence suggests these changes are not short-term aberrations from a longer-term trend. To find the guidelines for transport planning over the coming years.

Transport changes designed to match our changing circumstances and the needs of society have been slow to develop. Investment in travel by car, bus, train, railway and by air is still planned independently, leading to the inevitable widespread diseconomies. Investment programmes are continuously modified because they are unrelated to realistic future levels of public investment, both in the distribution of funds within these industries and outside results.

Yet there is no reason why the comprehensive approach to urban transport planning cannot be adapted and directed to answer the major questions of national transport policy. An objective assessment of the effect of transport policies and investment programmes for the major modes of transport, paying regard to what is possible to achieve practically and financially, would demonstrate that the existing room for manoeuvre and the effects and desirability of

not quickly enough. Local government reorganization and the creation of passenger executives have created a rational organizational framework for resolving the problems and needs of urban transport. The professions are responding by training councillors with the implications of alternative policies and investment programmes that are related to actual needs, are realizable and are adaptable to future change. Many experimental schemes both in urban and rural areas are in progress,

from Mr Jack D. Jones  
 ured, The problems to which you  
 directed your editorial comments  
 (September 2) were not un-  
 down even in Elizabethan Eng-  
 and in the days of Shakespeare  
 Phillip Stubbes wrote of football as  
 as a bloody and murdering  
 practise than a felowly sports or  
 costume. . . . For dooth not every  
 lie in waight for his Adversary,  
 seeking to overthrow him  
 but enough to upon hard stones?  
 that by this means, sometimes  
 their necks are broken, sometimes  
 their backs, sometimes their leas,  
 sometimes their armes; sometime

time another; sometime their noses  
 gush out with blood, sometime their  
 eyes start out; and sometimes hurt  
 in one place, sometimes in another.  
 . . . The cause of growth, envie,  
 malice, rancour, choller, hatred, dis-  
 pleasure, enmitie, and what maner  
 and sometimes fighting, brawling,  
 contention, quarrel picking, mur-  
 der, homicide, and great effusion of  
 blood, as experience dayly  
 teacheth."  
*Tempora non mutantur*  
*Urbs faithfully*  
 JACK D. JONES,  
 Woodlands Cottage,  
 Marvel Lane,  
 Newport, Isle of Wight.

From Lord O'Hagan  
Sir, Sooner or later—and perhaps  
sooner than many people think—the  
European Parliament at Strasbourg  
will be elected by the peoples of  
the EEC.  
The Cabinet Office  
studying the subject. The Foreign  
Office has set up a special unit to  
think about the intricate problems  
involved: the Foreign Secretary has  
taken a dossier on the subject with  
him on his summer holidays.  
The British House of Commons  
may soon be presented with a full  
scrump.  
Memories of what happened to  
the late Mr Crossman's attempt to  
reform the House of Lords must  
surely lead the Government to con-  
sider Parliament before plans are  
wholly settled.  
Could not the Commons commit-  
tee that scrutinizes draft EEC  
legislation have its mandate ex-  
tended so that it could take evi-  
dence from interested bodies, and  
make recommendations to the  
Government about the impending  
British elections to the European  
Parliament?  
Yours faithfully,  
O'HAGAN  
House of Lords.  
AUGUST 30.

From Mr C. M. Barlow  
Sir, is Dr Rickards to be taken seriously when he suggests (August 30) that all daily deliveries should be made in Post Office vans with the morning letters which (at least in towns) are normally delivered by postmen on bicycles or on foot? Has he considered what would be involved, apart from the purchase of thousands of large vans constructed to combine three pur-

over three hours from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m. Dr Rickarde's proposal postulates the assembling together (how?) of letters, milk, bread and papers at the same place at the same moment to be delivered to each household in the quantities required, which may vary daily. Limitations, boggles at the prospect of the inextricable confusion which would ensue.

Yours faithfully,  
C. M. BARLOW,  
Norman Corner,  
Kingsgate Road,  
Winchester.











Stock Exchange prices

## Gold shares steadier

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Begin Aug. 22 Dealings End Sept. 5 Contango Day, Sept. 8. Settlement Day, Sept. 16.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]



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# THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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## High flow problems force postponement of £175m projects by BP Chemicals

The new plant, with an initial capacity of 54,000 tonnes a year, is scheduled to be completed by the middle of 1978. Polyethylene is used for production of a wide range of household and industrial goods, and the feedstock will be drawn from the joint ethylene venture on Teesside.

Senior executives of the company yesterday underlined the problems being faced not only by BP but by other United Kingdom chemical producers. Speaking at a press conference in Grangemouth, Mr Bob Penning, director, sales and commercial services, said: "Obviously we are having to tailor our capital budgets for the future."

Two developments planned for Grangemouth—which were due to be commissioned in 1978-79, linked to the Teesside ethylene venture—have been postponed. These are a 400,000 tonnes annual capacity styrene plant costing £40m and a £35m plant to produce 130,000 tonnes a year of acrylonitrile.

Other BP chemical developments involving a further £100m have also been postponed. The disruptive effects of price control legislation on cashflow, poor market conditions, and inflation are the chief factors.

BP is, however, attaching great importance to the development of the Forties field—despite the soaring cost of getting

## Australian losses by CU now at over £5m

Commercial Union Assurance disclosed yesterday that underwriting losses by its Australian subsidiary worsened from A\$5.9m to A\$8.7m (£5.3m) last year and the group is taking urgent action to cut back the losses and the scale of operations in Australia.

The Australian losses, for the financial year to June 30, have already been reflected in the group half-yearly results, which also bore the impact of A\$15.7m which the group had to provide to Australia by way of reinsurance claims.

Unless results improve considerably over the next 12 months it will be impossible to maintain the scale of indemnity reinsurance provided under the auspices of the parent company, which have been their salvation over the past four years.

The effect of this would be that the capacity of the company both as an insurer and as an employer would be substantially reduced.

The CU parent company in London provides CU (Australia) with "stop loss" reinsurance against calamities, which enables the Australian subsidiary to underwrite much greater risks than it would be able to do on the basis of its own resources.

Over the past four years the CU group has had to "fork out" A\$40m under this heading, as well as A\$11m of new capital and has received only A\$10m in return, a spokesman said yesterday.

The trouble is caused by the continual raising of the legal level of benefits under workmen's compensation insurance in Australia, on fixed premiums, and from CU's inability to raise premiums on compulsory third-party motor insurance business there.

CU is withdrawing from this type of motor business and seems certain to reduce the scale of its workmen's compensation business too.

Mr Gordon Dunlop, CU's chief executive, who last month promised shareholders "rapid and substantial" action to remedy these losses, is in Australia to review the situation.

Commercial Union's shares improved slightly to 148p on the Stock Exchange after yesterday's news.

Sun Alliance profits up: Sun Alliance and London, another of the big UK composite insurance groups, increased its profits by 13 per cent to £18.8m before tax in the first half of this year. This reflected virtually unchanged underwriting profits, at just over £2m, but an increase of £2.15m to £15.7m in investment income. Losses in Australia were "considerably reduced." Sun Alliance shares closed 6p up at 22.125p.

## Unions reject BSC scheme for reduction in weekend working

The unions stressed after last night's talks that there was no discussion about redundancy. Mr Bill Sims, head of the TUC's steel committee said: "You can only go so far before you strip the industry of its most priceless asset, which is the workers."

His union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, believed it was traditional, particularly in Scotland, to have a share of weekend wage premiums.

He argued that as a result of economies agreed between both sides on July 29, the company was saving £1.5m a week, although the BSC says the figure is much lower.

Mr Sims said: "We have been told there is a worsening position in the order book and one can understand the corporation coming to us for further restrictions."

"We are not in a position to give a commitment on behalf of our members if we do not know the full effect of the commitments we have already given the management."

Both sides will meet again on October 6 to try to reach agreement on the need for further cuts in the wage bill. Mr Sims said: "It would be wrong to assume that tonight's meeting has served no purpose."

"It is equally wrong to say that ending weekend shifts would put matters right. The position is more serious than that."

## Duke offers advice on engineers' restructure

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is president of the Council of Engineering Institutions, has stepped into an controversy over the future organization of the profession.

He has called for a single professional body in each branch of engineering, open to engineers of every grade, to create "a ladder of professional qualification open to everyone to climb."

These remarks, given in an interview with *Acrospace*, the journal of the Royal Aeronautical Society—itsself a member of CEI—are bound to cause some uneasiness within CEI, which is the chartered engineers' club.

The Duke says of the alternative of engineers grouping themselves according to qualification ladder by acquiring the next higher qualification.

He explained: "This is a very complicated problem and I am not really qualified to make any predictions. My opinion, which I have formed after some 30 years listening to the arguments of CEI, is that all branches of engineering should be considered to be vertical and functional rather than horizontal and academic structures."

By that I mean that the interests and qualifications of everyone involved in a branch of engineering, from operative through technician right up to chartered engineer, should come within the responsibility of one professional body."

The Duke's intervention comes at a delicate point in the development of CEI. By a majority decision they have decided to make some organizational changes to speed up decision-making and allow into the chartered club engineers meeting certain standards who are members of non-CEI organizations.

This shift towards what the Duke appears to have in mind, but CEI could face by this weekend a threat from the Institution of Electrical Engineers—one of their three most senior bodies—to pull out of CEI.

Last night Mr Arthur Palmer, MP for Bristol North-west and chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology, said he thought the Duke of Edinburgh's comments were particularly sound.

A CEI spokesman said that the Duke's view was wellknown to the council. The CEI was moving towards a concept very similar to the Duke's suggestion of "one professional body."

## North Sea licences in new year

appeal because of state intervention.

New licences could also present a dilemma for companies that are not keen on an early start to the negotiations with the Government over the request for 51 per cent state participation in existing commercial fields.

On a number of occasions ministers have hinted that companies cooperating over participation can expect to be well treated during any new distribution of licences.

British Petroleum announced yesterday that the second well in the Magnus Field, north-east of Shetland had confirmed indications of a significant find.

The company said yesterday that the appraisal well about 21 miles north-east of the discovery well had "encountered some indications of oil." Geological conditions in the area made it unusually difficult to assess the final magnitude of the field from just two wells.

Magnus's oil-bearing strata slope away to the south and BP says several more wells will be needed to assess the size of the reservoir.

There will be a delay before more drilling can be undertaken because the rig Sedco 703 has to be moved to BP's new charter to BP and is moving out of the North Sea to work in South African waters. It will be replaced by the Sedco 703 but this is still only half-way through another well for the company.

The Transworld group has begun testing a second well on block 21/1 and amid speculation that the current drilling programme has established the find as a commercial proposition.

A spokesman for the group said testing would take several days and an announcement on the finds would be made in about a week. Partners in the group are City Investing Co., Apexco, Candel Oil, St. Joe Minerals Corp, CCP North Sea Associates, and Esso and Shell.

In the Norwegian sector the Statoil (Norwegian State Oil Co.) and Esso said they had found traces of oil in block 15/21 close to the boundary with British waters. The find, for which Statoil is the operator, is not thought to be commercial.

Companies working in offshore waters will be required to obtain insurance cover of £2m against claims for personal injuries to employees working on or from offshore installations under regulations presented to Parliament yesterday.

## Cammell pickets try to keep directors out

Fresh moves were made by senior management and union representatives yesterday to try to resolve the worsening labour problems caused by a boiler-makers' dispute at the Cammell Laird shipyard at Birkenhead.

The new talks followed a further demonstration by several hundred of the yard's 1,500 boilermakers during the morning. They are protesting about the lay-off of 100 men last week after they had refused to be transferred to other work.

The boilermakers yesterday organized an hour-long picket of the shipyard offices and successfully prevented five directors from entering their offices. Later in the day a spokesman for the company said work in the yard was "back to normal" and that all staff and senior management were present.

The fresh protests came after interim injunctions, returnable at Chancery Court, Manchester, had been served on 50 boilermakers, their shop stewards and two district officers of the Boilermakers' Union.

These were to prevent the union officials from entering the yard without permission, to order the shop stewards to resume their normal duties and to deny them access to parts of the yard other than their normal workplaces.

In the case of the 50 boilermakers who were laid off, it was to prevent them from entering the yard except to collect wages.

The trouble stems from an attempt by the shipyard management to transfer temporarily 100 boilermakers to the staging departments, where Cammell Laird has spent £250,000 on modernization and improvements over the past two years.

The company claims to have an agreement with the union, dating from last December, on the transfer of workers after the introduction of a retraining programme and the revision of wage scales in the staging areas.

## Gold price recovers after fall

The gold price rebounded on world bullion markets yesterday following its sharp fall on the first two days of this week.

In London, it closed at \$150 an ounce, with a net rise on the session of \$1.75. This brings the fall in the price since Friday to \$9 an ounce.

Dealers reported active two-way business, with the current lower price levels attracting new buying interest.

More Opec talks: Mr Gumerindo Rodriguez, the Venezuelan minister of state in charge of coordination and planning, said further discussions would have to take place among oil exporting countries on whether members of the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries would buy gold for their reserves.

He would not elaborate, but pointed out that in the Latin American group of countries only Mexico and Venezuela held any sizeable amounts of gold in their reserves.

He said Mr Victor Castillo, the Bolivian finance minister, would deal with the gold issue at the IMF meeting today.

## Unidata switch by France forcing Philips cutbacks

Restructuring would provide a healthy basis for the company continuing its data-processing equipment activities in small business computers, data entry equipment, mini-computers and terminals.

Philips would continue to meet all orders placed for Unidata products and continue servicing existing P1000 computer systems.

Talks would be held with the works council on the proposed changes. Philips employs a world total of 10,000 in data processing, 4,000 of them in The Netherlands.

The Philips move is the first reaction by either of CIT's partners in Unidata to the French group's decision to co-operate with Honeywell-Bull, according to industry sources.

Eindhoven, Sept 3.—Philips' Gloeilampenfabriek is to reorganize its computer operations and cut back 2,000 to 2,500 jobs in The Netherlands because of French decisions on the Unidata computer grouping, a statement said Philips would try to find work for employees affected by the changes over the next two years, but preliminary indications were that redundancies would be unavoidable.

It added that cooperation in the joint Philips, Siemens and Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII) Unidata link could no longer be maintained following the French announcement earlier this year that CII would work with the Honeywell-Bull group in the computer field.

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## US and France are left to sort out exchange rates issue

In remarks prepared for delivery to the meeting, Mr Jelle Zijlstra, governor of the Dutch central bank, said: "I consider it of particular importance that we attempt to reach agreement on target zones of rates."

The French appear to want fairly narrow target zones on rate movements between the European "snake" currencies and the dollar, but the Americans are resisting this.

Mr Zijlstra, who is also chairman of the Bank for International Settlements, stresses that the function of target zones should be to focus discussion on exchange rate policies and balance of payments aims of various countries. The concept, however, would demand a much greater degree of general economic and exchange rate policy coordination between industrial countries to be effective.

From Frank Vogel Washington, Sept 3

Leading industrial countries have informally agreed to leave it to bilateral negotiations between the United States and France to resolve the outstanding monetary reform issue of future regulation of exchange rates.

British and Italian officials have suggested that a compromise may well be reached in the French say it may take longer. The American and French views remain wide apart.

It is generally accepted by government officials attending the International Monetary Fund annual meeting here that a compromise on floating rates will have to involve some commitment to the long-term establishment of a more stable currency system, while at the same time containing provisions that permit floating.

## US and France are left to sort out exchange rates issue

being delayed from implementation by the exchange rate question. Most governments are adamant that before parliament is asked to ratify the IMF agreements there has to be a settlement of the issue.

A majority of the Group of Ten countries appear to be in basic agreement over the method in which exchange rates should be regulated and they may just manage to bring pressure to bear on the Americans and the French to accept their view.

The Germans, Dutch, Italians, British, Belgians and it would appear, the Japanese are in agreement with the IMF that floating rates have worked reasonably well, although at times rate movements have been too great and swings have tended to exaggerate basic changes in underlying balance of payments and general economic developments.

Thus this group appears to favour greater management of floating rates through intensified coordination of central bank activity in the markets. As for rules, this group seems to want the articles of the IMF changed to incorporate a formula that would call for an agreement that the eventual aim is fixed rates, but that countries should be free to float if they consider this essential.

The formal IMF meeting is devoted most of its time to development aid questions and leaving the exchange rate matter to small and private negotiations. On the development aid subject there appears to be widespread acceptance of the IMF's proposal to create a trust fund to give concessional aid to the poorest countries.

The American initiative of a new special security facility within the IMF, aimed at ensuring foreign income growth in developing countries, is also receiving a generally favourable response.

## Zambian copper deliveries cut

Because of the fighting in Angola, Zambia's two copper companies, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated, yesterday declared a 20 per cent temporary restriction on 1975 copper shipments to customers for this month and until further notice.

The London copper market was largely undisturbed, the feeling being that this section had already been discounted.

At the close, prices showed a small net loss on the day of £1 for cash wire bars and £1.25 for futures.

## RENWICKS

The Renwick Group Limited

Points from the Statement by Clifford W. Wilton, Chairman

The year under review has been a disappointing one. Improvement in trading during the first quarter was not sustained by further increases in profits. Encouraging advance orders have been received for three new models. This section of the business continues to give cause for optimism.

TRAVEL. Further solid progress has been made despite many adverse factors. The successful merger with Park Travel has brought benefits in both sales and administration. The current travel year ends on 1st November 1975. A further marked increase in profit is indicated.

PROPERTY DIVISION. The policy of acquiring parcels of land for development will be discontinued. Steps are being taken to speed up the disposal of the land bank which has been written down to market value and plans are advanced for development of low cost units with a view to expediting sales.

WESTERN FUEL COMPANY. In spite of another mild winter and difficulties affecting solid fuel distribution, Western Fuel Company have achieved an increase in tonnage sold and in net profit. A good start has been made to this new financial year.

THE BOARD has recommended a final dividend of 0.5p per share (representing 0.51p per share including imputed tax credit) to shareholders on the register as at 5th September 1975. Interim 1.17p (1.74p) was paid in February. The total of 2.65p compares with the dividends paid for year and 30th March 1974 after adjusting for the scrip issue in January 1974 of 3.43p per share.

## Russia may buy Japanese ships

Tokyo, Sept 3.—Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering said today that the Soviet Union was unofficially sounding out possibilities of buying 100 ships of various types from Japan under a new five-year plan, starting next year.

Hitachi said the Soviet Union was interested in vehicle carriers for river use, large pusher barges, floating cranes and dredgers, as well as general dry cargo ships and small tankers.—Reuters.

## SEC critical of trading ban

Washington, Sept 3.—The Securities and Exchange Commission said today that rules of stock exchanges which restrict over-the-counter trading are anti-competitive and may have to be changed. It will open hearings on October 1 to discuss the proposed changes.

Rule 394 of the New York Stock Exchange was cited as the most restrictive of the off-board trading provisions. This prohibits NYSE members from making transactions in listed stocks off the exchange as principal or agent unless the transaction is specifically exempted or permission is granted.

## Arabs boycott 14 concerns

A decision on British Leyland because of incomplete documents.

A final warning was served to six British, American and West German groups to stop trading with Israel. A spokesman declined to name them but confirmed that Volkswagen and Lorch were included. A ban on 19 foreign companies, including American, French, Italian and Swedish concerns, was lifted.—Reuters.

## How the markets moved

Rises		Falls	
Asiatic Cem	3p to 162p	ELMC	3p to 35p
Bilton F.	3p to 132p	Broken Hill	10p to 90p
Decca	10p to 190p	BK of NSW	10p to 50p
Rawlins Side	2p to 300p	Crown 2p	3p to 21p
Kinross	10p to 620p	Distillers	3p to 10p
Lake & Elliot	3p to 46p	Fisons	4p to 37p
Pres Proton	22p to 1650p	GNV	4p to 21p
Falls		Rises	
Permal	5p to 22p	Int Hides	30p to 85p
Photopia Int	2p to 22p	MTM Hides	10p to 20p
Sup Alliance	2p to 42p	Patterson Zinc	10p to 34p
Unilever	2p to 35p	Reichhold	23p to 310p
Western Areas	50p to 450p	Reliance Grr	40p to 44p
Weyburn Ent	8p to 21p	Rio Tinto Zinc	4p to 160p
Winnor Newton	7p to 122p	Sine Doris	6p to 70p

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Decca finds comfort in capital goods

Decca's full year figures are better than expected. At the interim stage the forecast had been for a doubling up of the first half's £5.62m, and while the group was actually expected to do rather better than that most forecasts were well below the mark in the £12m range. Moreover, the projection for the present first half is for profits broadly in line with the comparable period of 1974-75. In short, Decca is showing a considerable degree of resilience to the downturn in the colour television market.

Pre-interest profits on the consumer side were, admittedly, down from £10.9m to £6.8m, and the present year will unquestionably see more pressure in the United Kingdom. But the record business is remaining relatively stable, and overseas markets, particularly Australia, provide something of a prop. Last year overseas and export consumer turnover was up by 11 per cent, offsetting the decline of almost 2 per cent at home.

The real strength, however, lies in the navigators, radar and survey business, where foreign sales were up by a third, home sales by nearly a fifth and pre-interest profits by just over a third at £9.1m, where they account for almost 60 per cent of the total.

This year should see continued strength here, more than offsetting whatever deterioration occurs on the consumer side, so that the contribution from televisions, currently less than a quarter, will fall still further. On this view, the market is treating Decca harshly at 196p (198p for the "A"), where the yield is 6.7 per cent and the p/e ratio 7 (6.1 excluding prior year adjustments)—a lower rating than it accords to Thorn, which looks much more vulnerable to the problems of the domestic consumer market.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)  
Capitalization £37.0m  
Sales £154m (£137m)  
Pre-tax profits £13.3m (£16.3m)  
Earnings per share 27.9p (38.9p)  
Dividend gross 13.2p (12.1p)

### BTR/Permali

#### First moves

With Permali's shares at 27p, 24p above the value of BTR's cash offer for the outstanding 60.3 per cent, the market is expecting BTR to have to pay more in the face of Permali's resistance. That looks a reasonable assumption. Permali is a high-class little engineering company involved in several high technology areas and with a large overseas business in North America and South Africa which produced some 46 per cent of profits last year. Moreover, it has an excellent record, and given heavy capital investment over recent years, apparently good prospects, particularly beyond the recession.

True, BTR's offer of 24p represents a healthy premium over the price at which the shares had been trading, but before the bidding started, but an exit p/e ratio of 8½ is not generous. This looks to be like a sighting shot from BTR, which paid 24p a share to Slater, Walker for 30.3 per cent of Permali prior to its announcement of its bid, and is able to afford all this following the recent rights issue.

Permali shareholders should not be unnerved by BTR's strong strategic position—they should be able to get a few pence more for their shares than Slater, Walker did.

### Sun Alliance

#### Underwriting in surplus

After the severe underwriting deterioration at both CU and GA in the first half of 1975, and continuing albeit reduced losses at Royal, the swing back

to an underwriting surplus by Sun Alliance and London was a tonic to the market. The shares rose to 42½p. Sun looks like extending its distinction of having the best five-year average underwriting profit margins among the major companies.

Sun's relatively small involvement in the United States is a large part of the story, of course. That arguably deprives the group of some ultimate recovery potential, but seeing how slowly the United States underwriting recovery is coming through, there are arguments to favour having a bird in the hand. That bird is Sun's heavy United Kingdom involvement where the fire account—an important element of Sun's relatively heavy property insurance portfolio—has been free of major losses so far this year.

That, together with reduced Australian and Canadian losses, explain the swing back to surplus since the second half of 1974. Against this, United Kingdom accident and motor experience have worsened and are unlikely to show much short-term improvement. The marine account, too, will produce no profit this year against £1.5m last year (for the 1972 account).

On the other hand, investment income, ahead by 16 per cent in the first half, will benefit the rights issue proceeds in the second half. Given Sun's relatively high liquidity however, lower interest rates will attenuate investment income growth. On a short-term view, Sun Alliance possibly has the best underwriting recovery prospects, but the shares, yielding just over 6 per cent prospectively, are already in step with that view.

Interim: 1975 (1974)  
Capitalization £208m  
Premium income £168m (£147m)  
Pre-tax profits £18.3m (£16.2m)  
Dividend gross 12.308p (11.343p)

### Commercial Union Retrenchment in Australia

While the CU group's first half results gave a strong indication how bad last year's Australian losses would be, the fact that CU is not yet on an improving trend there like Royal, and now Sun Alliance, is puzzling. True, CU's exceptional weather and reserves would mask the improvement caused by the absence of disasters like Brisbane, but the other composites seem to be on

One anomaly of the new tax arrangements on scrip dividends has been the position of those investors owning shares which give them no entitlement to cash dividends but only to scrip. Some modifications have already been introduced by way of relief to such shareholders who, under the original Finance Bill, would have been liable to the full weight of tax, and from the experience of Hambros Investment Trust it would appear the Inland Revenue is prepared to take a relatively liberal line in cases where confusion arises.

The trust has "B" shares which carry only scrip dividend rights and can be partially converted into "A" shares. The Revenue has now ruled that the 1975 scrip will not be liable to tax, and neither will the 1976 scrip provided shareholders exercise their conversion rights in full.

Those who do not convert will have varying liability to tax. After April 1977 there will be no escape, however. All scrip issues will then be liable to tax in full. Needless to say, HIT is emphasizing the attractions of conversion.

a better underlying trend than CU, even after ironing out exceptional losses.

Whether CU's rating policy has been badly out of line, or whether reserve provisions elsewhere in the composite sector are less cautious, is not altogether clear.

Time will tell, and meanwhile CU appears to have nothing to lose from retrenchment in Australia. Group losses there have totalled around £35m over the past four years, which accounts for the £40m provided by way of reinsurance "stop loss" and \$11m in new capital, including the recent Australian rights issue. Against this, Australia has paid no dividends over the past two years and looks unlikely to do so in the foreseeable future.

Workmen's compensation and compulsory third-party motor insurance in Australia have cost CU about \$20m each since 1971. The Australian subsidiary has pulled out of CTP business altogether and is issuing only six-month policies. In other motor lines to keep premiums rising more often.

Retrenching from workmen's compensation business is legally less easy and the hope is that CU will be able to price itself out of the market in some states. The improvement will not be immediate in either area, but at least CU has made a gesture to restore stock market confidence in its ultimate underwriting recovery potential.

### Albright & Wilson No immediate recovery

Albright & Wilson reckons to be through the worst of this year's trading experience, but that does not make the shares, static yesterday at 59p, a buy. For there will be no real recovery before next year, and then it may take a long time in working through. Meanwhile, a prospective yield of 9.2 per cent—assuming a maintained final dividend—is insufficient compensation for the sacrifice of more attractive growth prospects elsewhere—particularly as Tenneco shows no sign of wanting to attain its majority status early.

Albright is set for a poor third quarter, with holidays and a sharp rise in operating expenses combining to exacerbate the problems caused by poor demand generally and a deterioration in Canada in particular, where strikes at customers' plants have sent a previously good sales trend into reverse.

A final quarter better than the relatively prosperous opening three months is not expected, though the detergent raw materials business seems to have turned the corner. Long Harbour, now on strike, may be back in operation by then, but given the slackness of phosphorous demand for industrial chemicals in particular, that will not be the case. Profits for the year are unlikely to better £17m, as against £22.8m last year, and £7.5m in the year before that.

That leaves the dividend safe enough, with the cash position maintained despite high capital spending—£7.2m in the first half—and a big increase in working capital. The group has funded its requirements out of medium term borrowings which still leave the gearing relatively modest, and the management is planning to trim back the working capital total at least during the second half. But the yield would have to be higher than it is to make so volatile a performer really attractive.

Interim: 1975 (1974)  
Capitalization £69.3m  
Sales £113m (£101m)  
Pre-tax profits £9.09m (£11.65m)  
Dividend gross 2.57p (2.5p)

## Business Diary: Eastern attractions • Contract bridge

It is seldom that a government minister finds himself in the position of being able to deliver a major public speech in his own constituency: such is the system.

It was refreshing therefore, that when Peter Shore, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, spoke yesterday at the World Trade Centre at St. Katharine's Dock on the occasion of Xerox's introduction of its new promotional venture to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe—he alluded only once to the fact that he was the local MP, representing as he does Stepney and Poplar.

Shore praised the efforts of Rank Xerox in involving itself in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and in particular the work of Gordon Planer, its head of Eastern Export Operations. He pointed out that many companies were now finding that their interests were being best served by concluding agreements with Eastern European markets.

The Rank Xerox mobile exhibition will travel all over Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, eventually covering 100,000 miles to spread the news of the latest Xerox developments and consolidating the reputation of the company in that market.

The trailer will be hauled by a British Leyland unit, which



British Leyland's Alex Park.

is appropriate because Alex Park, the new British Leyland chief executive, is a former Rank Xerox executive and is still filled with admiration for that company's merchandising in the regions to be covered.

Merchandising is a particularly appropriate word since the trailer was unveiled in the old London locks and both Shore and TV personality Raymond Baxter pointed out that it will cover much of the ground that Marco Polo did, connecting its sales tour on the edge of the Gobi Desert.

### Committee man

So much attention has been concentrated in the media on excessive public spending that

little thought has been given to the consequences for the Government's suppliers if it decided to cut back in a big way.

Many members of the Confederation of British Industry are concerned that any reductions in spending would hit the private sector, particularly those companies which are heavily dependent on government contracts.

More than £1,000m a year of government business, chiefly in the defence field, is done by way of non-competitive contracts where ministries are unable to put the work out to tender because only one company has the technical skill to meet the specifications. Disputes about terms have been resolved by the Review Board for Government Contracts, a five-man committee set up in 1969.

Lord Rotherham, economic adviser to the Government between 1953 and 1961, has recently retired as government nominee to the board. He is succeeded by Sir Alec Cairncross, head of the government economic service between 1964 and 1969, Master of St Peter's College, Oxford, and no stranger to official committees.

The board tries to keep the return on government business roughly comparable to that on competitive business in private

industry generally. An agreement on the target rate of return has been reached between the Government and industry to take effect from March 1 this year.

The rate has been raised to 18 per cent on capital, from 14.3 per cent in the previous agreement. If the Government, for once, sticks to what it has said, many companies will probably feel thankful for this business, as it should serve as something of an insurance policy against the troubles of the present recession.

### Bright ideas

A Post Office trainee systems analyst who graduated in biochemistry and psychology and a Croydon architects' partnership shared first prize yesterday in the Copper Development Association's solar heating design competition.

The architects were the Masini/Franklin partnership. They submitted a water-heating design which uses Imperial Metal Industries solar panels which are being installed in a pilot scheme in three Wates houses at Forestdale, near Croydon.

The offering of David Ashton, the other winner, was in the tradition of the amateur individual inventor. Culling his

mathematics from textbooks, his engineering from his father (a civil engineer), he developed and tested his latest in a succession of bedsiters from Towny, North Wales, to London SW5.

He came up with a design of solar panel which uses air to transfer the heat (the Croydon architects use a water/glycol mixture), and an overall system which can be used for both ducted warm air and domestic hot water.

Ashton, 28, hopes that a manufacturer will take up his design and develop it commercially, though he realizes that if this happens he will be faced with a choice between Post Office systems analysis and a new career.

He is continuing to improve his prize-winning design. "I am developing a new panel which should drastically reduce the cost of solar water heating," he said yesterday.

### Tomato fight

The British dairy farmers, who claim they are being paid less for their milk than it costs to produce, should have some sympathy for their EEC colleagues, the Italian tomato growers. In the area around Naples a three-cornered row is in full spate over plans to destroy 200,000 tons this season.

The farmers claim that the processors to whom they traditionally sell the crop (Italy is the world's second largest exporter of tomato products) are failing to pay the 96 lire (about 5p) a kilo set by the Government on July 10 as the minimum price. They claim that the 44 lire "destruction" price they are being offered for best quality is at least a third below production costs.

In their turn the processors point to their unusually large stocks, caused largely by the slump in exports this year—arising, they claim, from unfair competition from non-EEC countries, such as Israel. Both growers and processors talk of government inactivity and hurl accusations of inefficiency at Rome.

Officials in the capital point to Brussels, saying that they are bound by the rules of the EEC Common Agricultural Policy, and that anyhow the July 10 price of 96 lire a kilo was fixed after Rome had mediated between the two sides. Farmers' cooperatives say they are willing to process the tomatoes themselves rather than sell to the canners at a loss, but they need government finance.

The upshot is that little is likely to be done, more young people will leave the land in the south and tomatoes destined for export will be left to rot.

## The difficulty for Mr Healey in facing two ways

Peter Jay, Economics Editor, who is in Washington, analyses inconsistencies in this week's statement by the Chancellor

The Chancellor's carefully timed speech here to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in advance of the TUC's decision on the six pounds a week voluntary pay increase limits was indisputably brave and right.

If one man can push back the tide of political inactivity and postpone the inflationary explosion, then Mr Healey in his present "Walter Mitty" mood of Iron Chancellor is that man.

Only intellectuals will worry much about the deep confusion of economic ideas embedded in the Chancellor's rationalization of his strategy. However, since it is a practical hearing, or the development of the strategy for the next year or so, there is some value in disentangling the two fundamentally opposed creeds which are conflated in the Chancellor's speech without any appreciable attempt at synthesis or reconciliation.

The first creed, the so-called modern Keynesianism, professed by the National Institute for Economic and Social Affairs and by the Treasury's professional economic advisers, does not acknowledge any systematic and lasting causal relationship between the cut of demand in the economy and price behaviour, provided only that demand is not "overheated" in relation to supply.

The adherents of this creed further believe that the roots of inflation (in the absence of overheating) lie in cost pressures, especially monopolistic collective bargaining over pay, and that the appropriate remedy lies in direct pay restraint through incomes policies.

It follows for them that, when there is a substantial margin of slack and unemployment, the fact of inflation is not a relevant reason for refraining from "reflation" that is, from trying to stimulate demand and economic activity by increasing the budget deficit or by devaluing the pound in order to boost export demand.

Among the modern Keynesians there are some, like the authors of the *National Institute Economic Review*, who do not believe at present that the balance of payments presents any great obstacle to stimulating home demand by fiscal measures (and who, if they did so believe, would argue for import controls to remove this obstacle).

There are others, followers of Lord Kaldor and the New Cambridge School and powerfully represented within the Treasury, who attach the greatest importance to export-led recovery, on the grounds both that the balance of payments

could not stand a boom in home demand and that important structural benefits will accrue if manufacturing exports rather than "soft" consumer services are the pace-makers of economic recovery.

For both sects adhering to the general Keynesian creed the present incomes policy is therefore a real weapon of policy in which the cure for inflation is to be found. Reflation, whether by tax cuts, extra government spending or pumping exports, is the remedy for recession and unemployment.

The two can operate simultaneously and in isolation from each other, and the only arguments are about the timing of reflation in relation to the balance of payments and about structural importance or otherwise of manufacturing industry.

In consequence, the New Cambridge School believe in waiting for next year's promised world trade recovery as the remedy for British unemployment, provided it is not too long in coming, while the National Institute want gradual domestic reflation to start now.

The opposed creed, sometimes called "Monetarism", holds that the causal connection between inflation and the quantum of demand (or monetary spending) is all-important, however much slack there may be in the economy, though subject to longish time lags. This, rather than the often (though not necessarily) associated belief that monetary stimuli are as, or more important than fiscal ones in determining demand, is the defining tenet of this position.

The roots of inflation, for the adherents of this view, lie in the creation by governments or central banks of excessive monetary demand, excessive in relation to the "natural" level of unemployment and to the long-term growth potential of the economy. "Natural" here means that which allows sufficient scope for turnover in the labour market, for structural mismatches of skill and location between jobs and the labour force and for other institutional distortions which impede the matching of men to jobs.

It follows that incomes policies are at best cosmetic reinforcements of non-inflationary fiscal and monetary policies, at worst Canute-like attempts to command impervious elemental forces or, more neutrally, just

attempts to throw dust in the eye of those who would otherwise reject policies that really depend on allowing high levels of unemployment to develop.

It also follows, for this school, that stimuli to demand in excess of what is needed to keep pace with the long-term growth in capacity of the economy are inflationary. It matters not whether the stimuli come from the budget deficit, the money supply or from exports, there is no sense for this group in which waiting for export-led recovery is preferable to waiting for domestic reflation.

The merit lies purely in the waiting, in the sheer postponement of excessive stimulus, and there is no period after which such stimulus would become tolerable.

Consequently, the only merit in talking of export-led recovery is that, since it is most unlikely to occur before 1977, it postpones the evil hour of "inflation" longer than might otherwise be tolerated.

The only kind of recovery which is acceptable and which would be sustainable without a renewed outbreak of inflation, according to this point of view, is that which comes from falling (or less rapidly rising) prices of labour and other factors of production interacting with the planned steady non-inflationary rise in monetary purchasing power at which a

"neutral" fiscal and monetary policy aims.

For the natural tendency for market-clearing prices to assert themselves is the only ultimately sure foundation for full use of resources and high employment. If there is no such tendency, then full use of economic potential can be achieved only at the cost of stronger and stronger doses of inflation.

For this school, then, the idea of controlling inflation by incomes policy while at the same time stimulating real economic activity by fiscal or monetary policy is an absurd delusion, as multiplying and as undignified as trying to lie in front of your own car while putting your foot down on the accelerator. Likewise the notion that reflation is all right provided that it comes from abroad is as sensible as supposing that arsenic is good for you if eaten from the left hand.

The conflict between these schools will become of practical significance and the Chancellor will have to cease preaching both, if and when—say by the end of next year—a strong recovery in world trade begins to stimulate Britain's output while inflation is still running or threatening to run at unacceptable levels. Either this export-stimulus will then be allowed to proceed on grounds that incomes policy alone will, and can, deal with inflation, or it will not be



Mr Healey in Washington: In prospect—a poignant political dilemma.

## Cold logic in the Leyland quest for a smaller work

British Leyland Cars' warning to national union leaders that further large cuts in its 116,000-strong labour force must be made comes as no surprise to the industry. Indeed, it is generally reckoned to be several months overdue.

The delay is largely attributable to two factors. The first is the traditional 35 per cent long-drawn-out legal process necessary to put the new British Leyland company on a formal basis, and, secondly, the need to obtain union approval for the Ryder Report's recommendations on worker participation.

Both these obstacles to decision-making have been removed in recent weeks. It was being suggested in some quarters last night that the House of Commons expenditure subcommittee's criticism of the huge investment earmarked for the company may also have pushed the new managers into action.

Stated at its simplest, the company's position remains a deteriorating one. The total British car market has fallen by more than 30 per cent in the past two years, whereas in the same period British Leylands Cars have reduced their

workforce by only 15 per cent—some 21,000—all achieved by voluntary means.

In fact, the company's financial position is even worse than this gloomy summary would seem to indicate. In a much smaller total market British Leyland's share has fallen from its traditional 35 per cent to about 25 per cent.

At the same time the importers have maintained their sales volume at last year's level and thus increased their share of the market.

The company's failure to improve its penetration is due as much to its own shortcomings as to the aggressive marketing tactics adopted by Datsun, Renault, Volkswagen and Fiat. Once again it has been unable to keep its dealers supplied with sufficient cars. In recent months it has lost some 20,000 cars as a direct result of the nine-week-long strike at Alford and Alder, an important supplier of steering gear.

Earlier in the year a month-long strike by toolroom men at Castle Bromwich stopped production of the Mini at a time when dealers were selling

every Mini they could lay their hands on.

That the old weakness should have persisted at this critical time was particularly galling to Mr Keith Hopkins, the new sales and marketing director who soon after his appointment had boldly talked of hitting back at the importers with immediate delivery.

Profitability has also suffered from the bitter price war being waged for a bigger share of the smaller car market. Like every other manufacturer, British Leyland has had to introduce costly dealer incentive schemes backed by extensive advertising campaigns in the press and on television.

In the latest campaign—Superdeal—running from August 1 to September 30 it is offering dealers large bonuses on all cars sold above an agreed target. In an attempt to bring the owners of foreign cars into the showrooms the bonuses are greatly increased for imported cars taken in part exchange.

In January Mr Alex Park, then financial director and now group chief executive, made a statement which is

very relevant to the present moves to cut the labour force. With the Ryder committee just getting into its stride, he said:

"We are expected to provide a positive cash flow situation within six months—no more. We must convince the Government that we are a viable operation. Six months is a hell of a short time and figures show that our worst enemy could be complacency."

Since then the Government has stepped in with big financial backing. And one of Mr Park's biggest worries has indeed become the complacent attitude of employees who now see themselves in jobs protected by the state umbrella.

In taking this view they also lean on the way the Ryder Report skirted around the problem of gross overmanning in British Leyland car plants.

But the report did make one observation pertinent to the company's present moves when it said: "The improvement of productivity will inevitably mean a gradual reduction in the number of workers required to produce a given number of vehicles."

Industry sources estimate that present British Leyland car production is running at around 12,000 a week compared with an installed capacity for more than 20,000 a week. Even making allowances for outdated equipment and antiquated plants that level of production cannot support a labour force of anything like 116,000.

And will forecasts of this winter even show 1976, the immediate workforce?

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## I. D. & S. RIV HOLDINGS LIM

Importers, Wholesalers and Retail Dis  
of Clothing and Textiles

### Cautious Optimism

Points from the Chairman's Statement  
Accounts to 28th February, 1975

Considering the very difficult trading conditions the results are satisfactory if disappointing in increased turnover. Satisfactory liquidity has been achieved but has had the effect of lowering profit margin. The future is viewed with cautious optimism from upturn in trading generally.

	1974/75
Turnover	£10,255,000
Profit before Tax	391,083
Profit after Tax	231,650
Ordinary Dividends	93,965
Gross Equivalent	38.00%
Dividends per 10p share	2.878p
Earnings per 10p share	4.85p







## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Chairmen report

## Whitbread cheer as weather sets sales soaring

With the hot weather boosting sales, Whitbread's chairman, Mr. F. O. Bennett, said profits recovered in the year to March 1, next, from last year's poor result when pre-tax profits tumbled 25 per cent to £21.5m.

He told the annual meeting that barring unforeseen upsets, he was more confident now than three months ago about the year as a whole. But he warned that the revival might be short-term and expected 1976-77 to be more difficult.

Whitbread's optimism is based on August trade when lager sales leapt 60 per cent, canned beer sales 30 per cent and soft drink sales also increased. Bottled sales declined, however.

Mr. Bennett said the company's policy this year is to live within the means it had in the past three years. It had invested £73m in production, distribution and public houses, and looking forward three and five years, the need for further investment was clear. A decision on the company's third new brewery at Magor, South Wales, could not be delayed for long.

## Attack oil warning

Given the escalating demand for capital in the industry, Attock Oil believes the smaller United Kingdom concerns must come together to assume the heavy financial burdens of large-scale offshore oil production, writes Mr. Anthony de Boer, chairman. His own efforts to find a partner have been frustrated to some extent by the fixed-return formulae in Pakistan, and the uncertainties about future capital needs there.

## Walter Duncan sale

East India merchant and managing agent, Walter Duncan Goodrich, says negotiations are well advanced for the sale of its subsidiary Alex Lawrie Factors to Walter E. Heller International Corporation for £1.6m. In the year to December 31, 1974, Alex Lawrie Factors made a pre-tax profit of £422,000.

W. E. NORTON (HOLDINGS) Mr. W. E. Norton, chairman, said that as the company had made such a successful recovery "in rough times" he will not miss any of the great opportunities that now lie ahead of us.

MONTAGUE L. MEYER Mr. John L. Meyer, chairman, told annual meeting that business in current year is "roughly in line" with the second half of last year. There was little risk of stock losses.

BRAMMILLAR GROUP Mr. R. B. Ogden, chairman, said that current half year "can hardly fail to be a good one".

## Briefly

## HUTCHISON SELLS PROPERTY STAKE

Nin Fung Garments and Investments has acquired from Hutchison International its 33.5 per cent stake in Hutchison Fun Property and Investment Company. No financial details are disclosed, but a spokesman for the parent, Nin Fung Textiles Consolidated, said the consideration was HK\$5m.

MATTHEWS BERNARD Most group Matthews Holdings has increased holding in Bourne & Matthews, its textile-based retailing subsidiary, from 65 to 90 per cent. Consideration is 15m francs (about £1.5m).

BRACKS GROUP FALL Pre-tax profits £25,000 (£244,000 for six months to June 30, on turnover of £4.5m (£4.2m)). An interim dividend of 1.5p against 1.05p is paid.

WINDSOR INDUSTRIAL CORP Group consolidated trading profit, after tax and including extraordinary credit is SHK13.35m for year to March 31 against SHK15.15m.

JOHN M. NEWTON Final dividend announced on August 27 of 1.25p exceeds the maximum permitted. Dividend therefore reduced to 1.22p.

MOBIL OIL AC Company expects 1975 net profit to be half DM189m in 1974. Company made first half loss of DM70m.

## Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	10%
C. Hoare & Co.	10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminister	10%
Shenley Trust	11%
20th Century Bank	11%
Williams & Glyn's	10%

\* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6% up to £25,000, 7% over £25,000, 7 1/2%.

## M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE &amp; CO LIMITED

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-633 3651

1974-75	1975-76	Company	Last Price	Gross Yield	P/E
55	35	Armitage & Rhodes	35	1.0	8.6
96	94	Deborah Services	96	1.7	7.8
126	90	Henry Sykes	122	4.9	4.1
61	25	Twinkl Ord	26	0.9	3.6
65	45	Twinkl 12	63	1.2	19.0
56	48	Unilock Holdings	56	4.5	8.0

## Foreign Exchange

Sterling slipped back a little at the close of foreign exchanges yesterday after gaining ground earlier at the expense of the dollar.

Against Continental currencies, the pound held up moderately well enabling its effective devaluation to hold its overnight level of 27.5 per cent.

It was helped by a little commercial support during the morning, dealers said, and improved to its best level on the day, \$2.1165. It closed at \$2.1130, with a net rise of 25 points.

The dollar relinquished ground to most of the principal European currencies.

Gold rose \$1.75 an ounce, to close in London at \$150.50.

## Spot Position of Sterling

Market rate	Market rate
New York	\$2.1130
London	£1.0000
Frankfurt	DM 3.36
Paris	FF 6.55
Geneva	Sw 1.75
Basel	Sw 1.75
Brussels	BF 40.33
Amsterdam	gld 3.76
Stockholm	S 4.76
Copenhagen	D 4.76
Helsinki	F 4.76
Oslo	N 4.76
Stockholm	S 4.76
Copenhagen	D 4.76
Helsinki	F 4.76
Oslo	N 4.76

## Forward Levels

1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	\$2.1130	\$2.1130	\$2.1130
London	£1.0000	£1.0000	£1.0000
Frankfurt	DM 3.36	DM 3.36	DM 3.36
Paris	FF 6.55	FF 6.55	FF 6.55
Geneva	Sw 1.75	Sw 1.75	Sw 1.75
Basel	Sw 1.75	Sw 1.75	Sw 1.75
Brussels	BF 40.33	BF 40.33	BF 40.33
Amsterdam	gld 3.76	gld 3.76	gld 3.76
Stockholm	S 4.76	S 4.76	S 4.76
Copenhagen	D 4.76	D 4.76	D 4.76
Helsinki	F 4.76	F 4.76	F 4.76
Oslo	N 4.76	N 4.76	N 4.76

## Gold

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## Discount market

Conditions were much more comfortable for the discount houses yesterday. It was clear from the outset that credit was going to be in ready supply and houses were very soon bringing their rates down from the opening bids around 101 per cent. With the session little more than 30 minutes old, money was already answering to 91 per cent.

The Bank of England moved in to keep the market orderly by selling Treasury bills on a large scale directly to the houses. Final balances were being taken in the range of 8.5 to 9 per cent.

## Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 7 1/2%  
Clearing Bank Rate 7 1/2%  
Overnight 100 days 91%  
3 months 101%  
6 months 101%  
12 months 101%

Prime Bank Bill (91 days) 91%  
3 months 101%  
6 months 101%  
12 months 101%

Local Authority Bonds  
1 month 101%  
3 months 101%  
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Government Stocks  
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## Commodities

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**BIRTHS**  
On September 2nd, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, of 12, Elm Street, London, W.1, gave birth to a son, James John Smith, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in, arm 10in, foot 7in. The father is a member of the Royal Air Force. The mother is a member of the Royal Air Force. The child is a member of the Royal Air Force. The child is a member of the Royal Air Force.

**BIRTHDAYS**  
On September 4th, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, of 12, Elm Street, London, W.1, gave birth to a son, James John Smith, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in, arm 10in, foot 7in. The father is a member of the Royal Air Force. The mother is a member of the Royal Air Force. The child is a member of the Royal Air Force. The child is a member of the Royal Air Force.

**MARRIAGES**  
On September 4th, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, of 12, Elm Street, London, W.1, gave birth to a son, James John Smith, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in, arm 10in, foot 7in. The father is a member of the Royal Air Force. The mother is a member of the Royal Air Force. The child is a member of the Royal Air Force. The child is a member of the Royal Air Force.

**The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,090**

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